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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

1/

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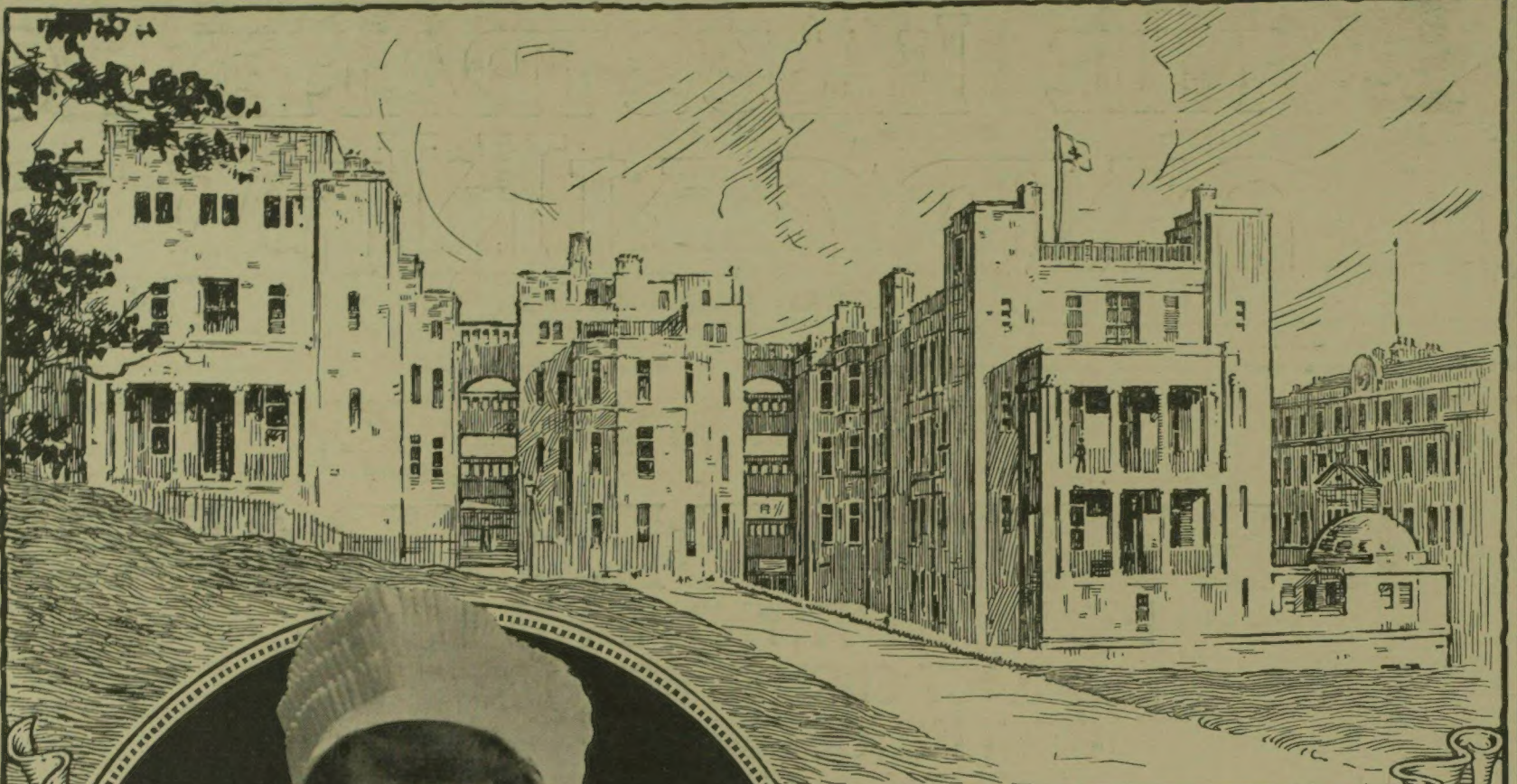
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GREAT HOSPITALS. (No. 10)

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Secretary: Ellis C. Smith, F.C.I.S.



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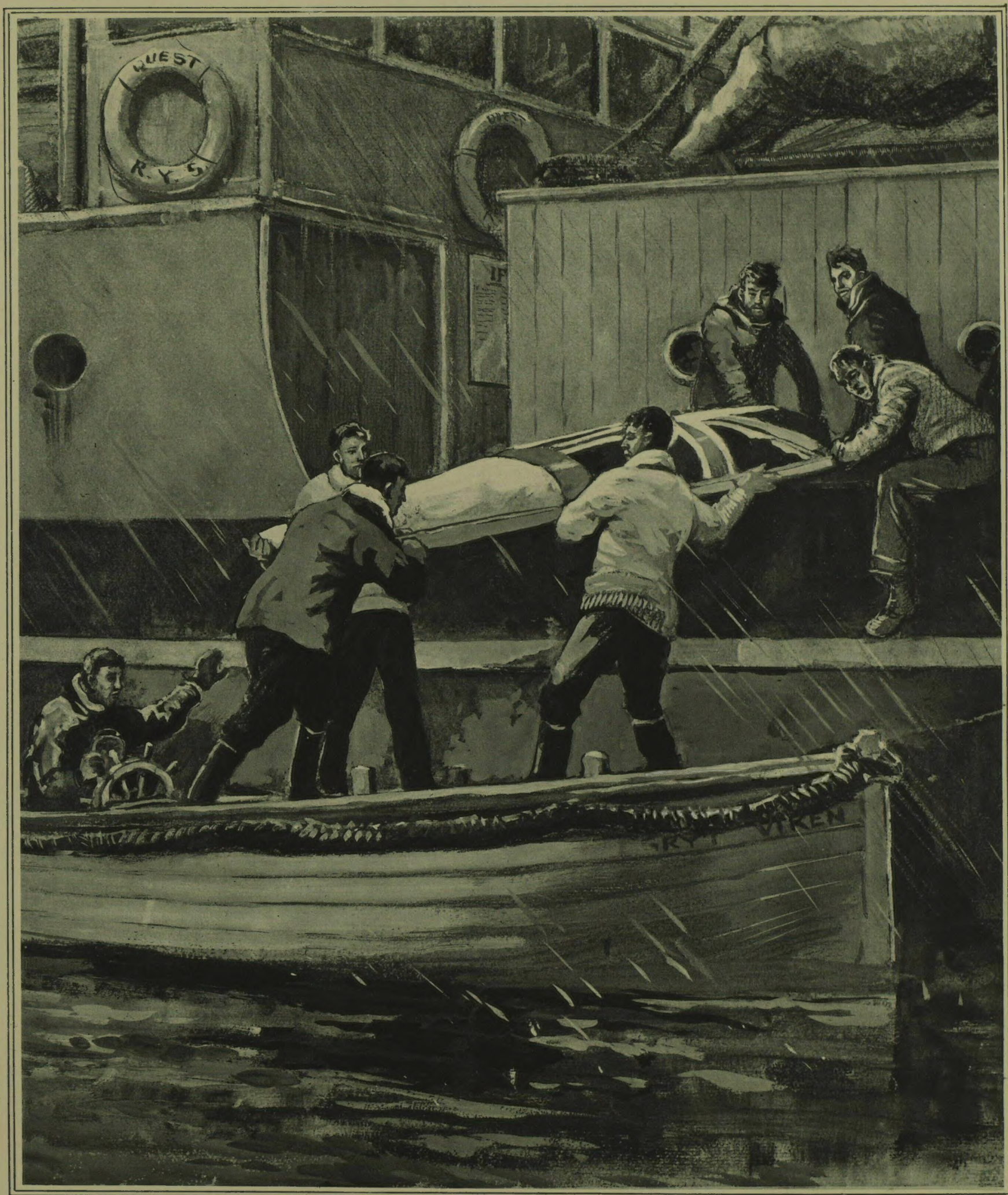
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1922.

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"THE BOSS" LEAVES HIS SHIP FOR THE LAST TIME: THE BODY OF SHACKLETON, WRAPPED IN THE WHITE ENSIGN, BEING TAKEN ASHORE FROM THE "QUEST" AT GRYT VIKEN, SOUTH GEORGIA.

On January 5, the day of his death, the body of Sir Ernest Shackleton, wrapped in the White Ensign, was reverently transferred by the heart-broken members of the expedition to the motor-boat of the whaling-station, Gryt Viken, in South Georgia, and taken ashore. Rather heavy rain was falling at the time. Our artist's drawing was made from material supplied, under the supervision of one of the crew of the "Quest," who was present at the last. Commander Wild was on shore at the time, arranging for a coffin. The figure in the motor-boat in the centre,

wearing a coat, is that of Captain Hussey. Subsequently, it will be recalled, the body was conveyed to Montevideo on the way home to England, and then Lady Shackleton decided instead to have it taken back to South Georgia for burial there at the Gate of the Antarctic. After an impressive service at Montevideo on February 15, it was embarked in the whaler "Woodville," which was due to reach Gryt Viken on the 28th, and the funeral there was fixed for noon on March 1. A memorial service was held in London, at St. Paul's, on March 2.

DRAWN BY BRYAN DE GRINEAU, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT MONTEVIDEO, FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY A MEMBER OF THE EXPEDITION. (COPYRIGHTED)



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

A GREAT deal of nonsense is still being talked against the policy of France. I heartily agree that there is also a great deal of sense to be talked against the policy of France. Our case about our own war damage, in the "devastated areas" of unemployment, is a perfectly genuine case, and we are fully entitled to insist firmly upon it. But I am talking of a mass of needless nonsense piled up against France, upon a basis of complete ignorance about everything French. Indeed, these critics are more irrelevant when they think they are complimenting the French than when they think they are condemning them. They talk about the French wit, as if Foch had won the Battle of the Marne by a series of brilliant epigrams. They talk about the French charm, as if Pasteur had become a great physiologist by paying compliments to ladies. They talk about the French vivacity, as if all the French peasants were stage peasants, and were permanently occupied in dancing, instead of sustaining their country through catastrophe after catastrophe by digging. These are old and conventional follies not yet forgotten; but I think there are even more erroneous things said by more intelligent people about more recent events.

I read an article recently, in a very well-written weekly paper, which expressed its hopes for France by carefully selecting its Frenchmen. The writer suggested that the mind of that nation must, after all, tend to better things, because Anatole France is still the first of its national figures. This is exactly like saying that our policy must be all right, because Mr. Bernard Shaw is still one of the first of our national figures. It is quite true that Mr. Bernard Shaw, like M. Anatole France, is a very brilliant and distinguished man of letters, of whom any society may well be proud. It is quite true that he is one of the best, if not the best, of living writers in England; and also, what is not always the same thing, one whose name is best known in America and even in Europe. Similarly, M. Anatole France has a great and deserved French reputation, and a yet greater but more dubious and indirect international reputation. And when we have said that, we have said all that there is to say about any possible connection between the personalities of these two eminent men, and the policy or public opinion of their two respective States. If anybody suggested that Mr. Bernard Shaw must surely be influencing or directing our national policy, we should think the man was out of his wits. It is, if anything, a little more insane in the case of Anatole France. Mr. Shaw is a Socialist, in his own eccentric and solitary way; and so is M. Anatole France. Mr. Shaw is a sort of Pacifist, but only a Pacifist in his own personal and somewhat perverse fashion; and so is M. Anatole France. So far from speaking for their respective nations, they certainly could not either of them speak for their own respective political parties. And the popular case against M. France would be far stronger than the popular case against Mr. Shaw; for England is only national, while France is also nationalist. Nationalism is the consciousness of nationality; and the consciousness of nationality comes from the constant consciousness of danger. I mean that the English are patriotic in the sense that they would be

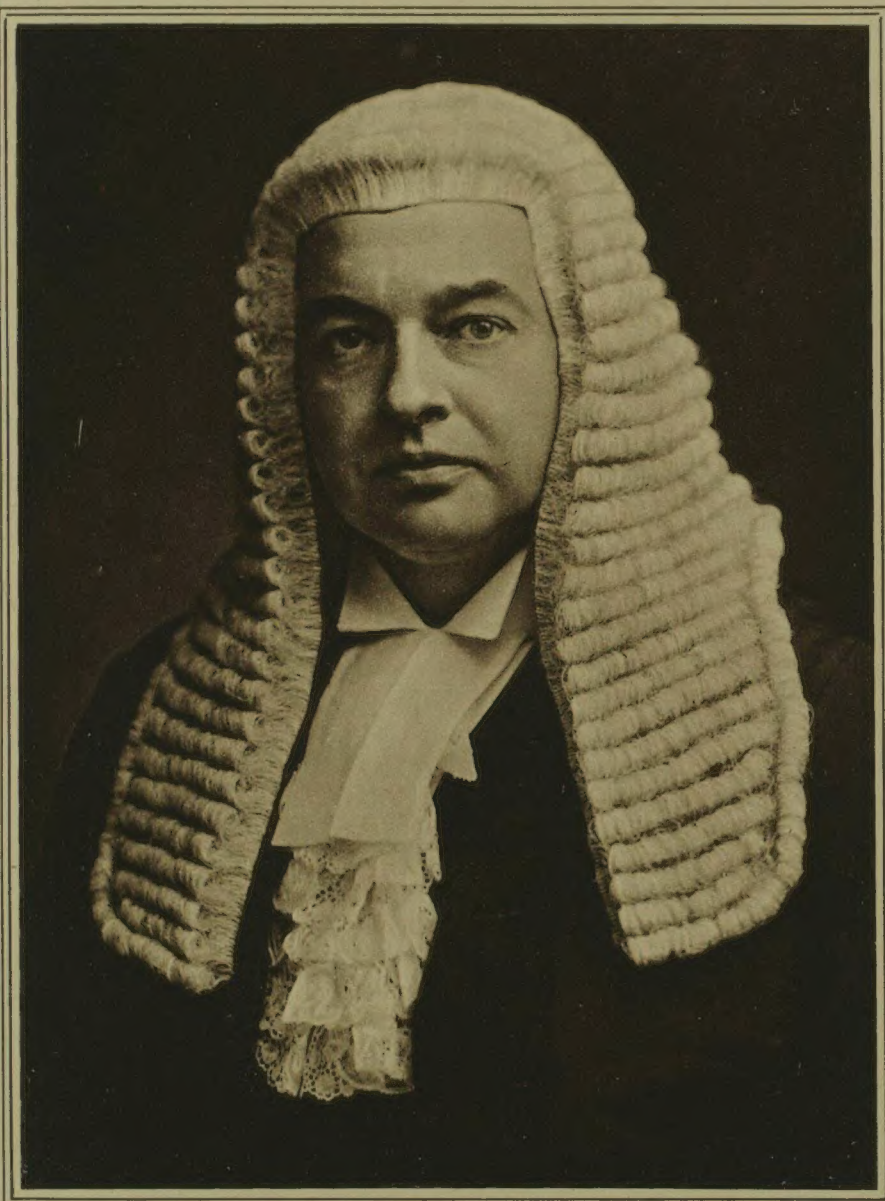
patriotic if called upon; but the French are patriotic in the sense of always waiting for the call—the bugle-call that has sounded so often from the borders of the Rhine.

For this reason the French are no respecters of persons, even of great personalities. They have not only rioted against kings and nobles, they have also rioted against poets and sages. They do not forgive everything to genius, when they think, in the interests of some national tradition, that the genius has been their evil genius. They will fight to keep the greatest man out of the Panthéon, if they think him an enemy of the Patrie. Great as has been their work in science

traitors. Of course, it is not only upon the point of patriotism that the French temperament tends to this intolerant rationality. French Catholics feel the same about Catholicism; and so, for that matter, do French Socialists about Socialism. There are many Socialists who would be as withering about M. France's claim to be a good Socialist as would the Nationalists about his claim to be a good Frenchman. But, whether it be about religion or economics, or anything else, there is always the same deadly indifference to visible reputation in comparison with invisible reason. A statue of Renan was set up in the little Breton village where he was born, as an honour to the little village and to the great man; and the Bretons came out to batter his statue to pieces because he was a blasphemer. There are probably many in the village where M. France was born ready to batter his statue and say he was nothing but a traitor.

This is certainly very different from the hazy good humour and slightly dazed amusement with which most people in this country listen to Mr. Bernard Shaw. Nothing is more characteristic of England than the fact that even the real patriotic passions of the Great War have never hardened into hatred. And even during the war, when those national emotions were necessary, there was something strangely humorous and half-hearted about the hatred, which nobody but an Englishman can understand. There was something singularly English about the word "conchie," which seemed to turn even a term of detestation into a diminutive that was almost an endearment. The French do not understand this curious atmosphere; and it is certain that our attitude needs explaining to them, quite as much as theirs to us. The French say we are frivolous, just as we used to say that they were frivolous. But it is at least true that our national faults do not lie in the direction of frivolity. Their national faults all lie in the direction of ferocity. But the merits that go with those faults are tenacity and seriousness and responsible reasoning. Anybody that supposes that they will reverse their reasoning for the glamour of a great literary prestige has not begun to know anything about them. Anybody who supposes they will sacrifice France to Anatole France, has yet to be told one simple and definite thing about them. And that is that they are a nation in which ordinary men really think that they can think for themselves.

Meanwhile, there is one small thing that may be said, apart from all present politics and in the light rather of past history. Let it be granted that, as things stand, the present policy of France is founded on agricultural advantages which are peculiar to her. Is there not something to be said for the past policy of France which has given her those advantages? She has fewer men unemployed simply because she has fewer men employed. Her people produce more of their own food, because they own more of their own land. Is there not something to be said for the distributive and democratic policy that has made her independent of the commerce of her enemies and the prosperity of her oppressors? And may we not remember it, when we look at our own past and future, and consider that dark hour that destroyed the peasantry of England?



NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND: THE RT. HON. SIR GORDON HEWART, K.C., M.P.; ALSO RAISED TO THE PEERAGE.

Sir Gordon Hewart was appointed Lord Chief Justice on March 4, on the resignation of Lord Trevethin, and it was stated that he would also be raised to the Peerage. It was generally recognised that only political requirements prevented his being made "Lord Chief" last spring when Lord Reading became Viceroy of India. He had been Attorney-General since 1919, and for the previous three years was Solicitor-General. Having graduated at Oxford in 1891, he engaged in journalism, and so continued for some years after being called to the Bar in 1902, but he soon made a name on the Northern Circuit. He has been M.P. (Liberal) for East Leicester since 1913. He is the eldest son of Mr. G. Hewart, of Bury, where he was born in 1870.—[Photograph by Elliott and Fry.]

and art, they would always apply certain abstract tests quite ruthlessly to scientists and artists. The French revolutionist who is supposed to have said, "The Republic has no need of chemists," has been much derided in more comfortable countries, as if he had confessed to a sort of barbarous ignorance. But as a fact, it was largely through that spirit that the French Revolution succeeded and survived. It had no need of chemists, and no need of artists, and no need of orators, and it sacrificed admirable men of all these types; but it had need of patriots, and it got them. There is an opposite extreme of opinion, which has such need of chemists that it does not mind if they are poisoners, and has such need of artists that it does not mind if they are

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL ELLIOTT AND FRY, MANUEL, C.N., LAFAYETTE, PHOTOPRESS, AGENCIA FOTOGRAFICA ITALIANA, WERNER (DUBLIN), L.N.A., AND BARNETT.



ARMY RACKETS: THE WINNERS—CAPTAINS MOORE-GWYN AND JAMESON.



FORMERLY HEAD-MASTER OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL: THE LATE DR. R. LEE.



A FAMOUS FRENCH DRAMATIST: THE LATE M. HENRY BATAILLE.



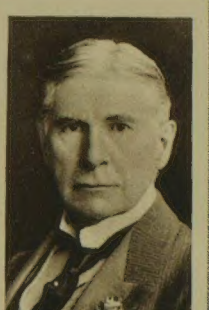
THE FIRST AFGHAN MINISTER TO LONDON: SIRDAR ABDUL HADI KHAN (SEATED) AND HIS STAFF.



ARMY RACKETS: THE RUNNERS-UP—MAJOR SLOGGETT AND LIEUTENANT GORE.



APPOINTED SOLICITOR-GENERAL: MR. LESLIE SCOTT, K.C., M.P.



M.P. AND PROMINENT LONDON CANADIAN: THE LATE SIR D. MACMASTER.



THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE WHO HAS RETIRED: LORD TREVETHIN.



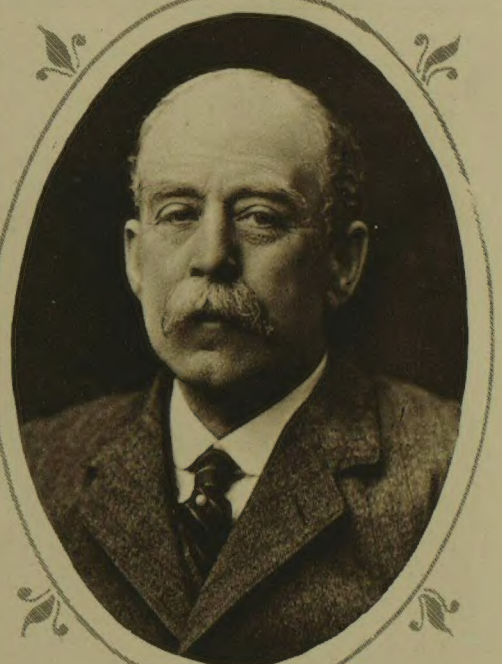
THE NEW PRIME MINISTER OF ITALY: SIGNOR LUIGI FACTA.



MURDERED IN DUBLIN: MR. MAX GREEN, CHAIRMAN, IRISH PRISONS BOARD.



THE WEDDING OF LADY SCOTT AND COMMANDER HILTON YOUNG: LEAVING AFTER THE CEREMONY—WITH PETER SCOTT.



THE "CABIN BOY" OF THE SHIP OF STATE: SIR GEORGE YOUNGER, BT.

In the final of the Army Rackets Doubles Championship, the 3rd Batt. Rifle Brigade pair, Capt. H. C. Moore-Gwyn, D.S.O., M.C., and Capt. T. O. Jameson (holders), beat the 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade—Major A. J. H. Sloggett, D.S.O., and Lieut. A. C. Gore, by 4 games to 2.—Dr. Richard Lee was Headmaster of Christ's Hospital from 1876 to 1902, when he retired on the removal of the school from London to Horsham.—Among M. Henry Bataille's best-known plays are "Maman Colibri," "Le Scandale," and "La Vierge Folle." Two—"La Possession" and "La Chair Humaine," are now running in Paris.—Sirdar Abdul Hadi Khan, the first Afghan Minister to the Court of St. James's, arrived in London on March 3, accompanied by his staff. Their names are (left to right, standing)—Sayad Quasim Khan, Mohammed Safdar Khan, Chulan Ahmad Khan, Mohammed Yunas Khan, and Abdul Samad Khan.—Mr. Leslie Scott becomes Solicitor-General in place of Sir Ernest Pollock, who, in turn, succeeds Sir Gordon Hewart as Attorney-

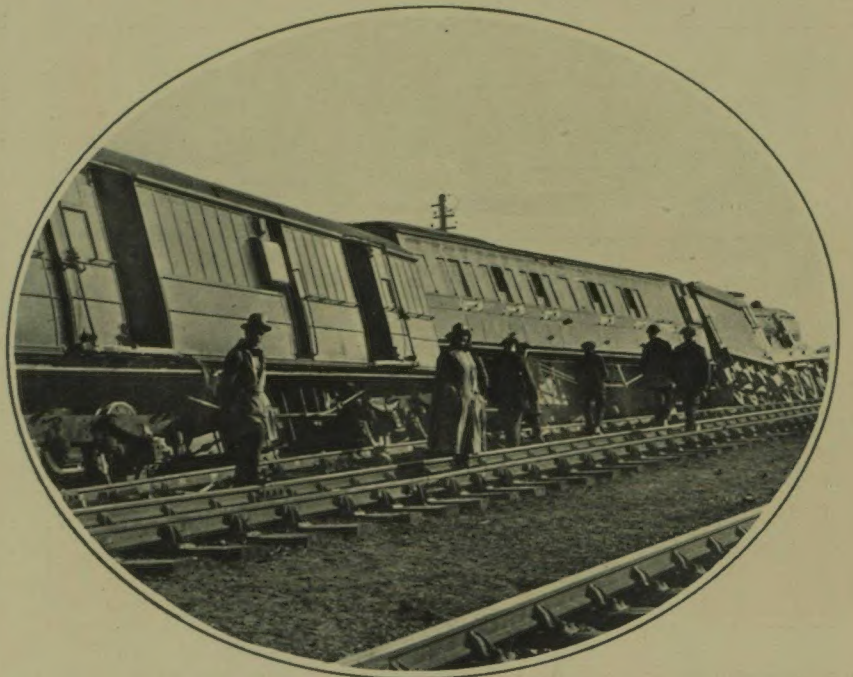
General. Mr. Leslie Scott is M.P. (Cons.) for the Exchange Division of Liverpool).—Sir Donald Macmaster, after a public career in Canada, settled in London in 1905, and had represented Chertsey as a Unionist since 1910.—Lord Trevethin (better known as Mr. Justice Lawrence) became Lord Chief Justice in April 1921.—Signor Facta, the new Italian Premier, has been twice Minister of Finance and once Minister of Justice.—Mr. Max Green was shot dead in Dublin on March 3, by one of three thieves whom he tried to stop. He was a son-in-law of the late Mr. John Redmond.—Lady Scott, widow of the Arctic explorer, was married to Lieut.-Commander Hilton Young, D.S.O., M.P., on March 3, in the Crypt of the House of Commons, by the Bishop of St. Albans. The bride's son, Peter, is seen with her in the photograph.—Sir George Younger, leader of the "Die-hard" Unionists, is Chairman of the National Unionist Association. The Lord Chancellor's allusion to "the cabin boy" in a recent speech was taken as referring to him.

FATE AND THE "MOVING ACCIDENT": DISASTERS; A JAPANESE FUNERAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., KEYSTONE VIEW CO., AND TOPICAL.



KILLED BY THE SCOTCH EXPRESS, WHOSE DERAILMENT THEY CAUSED: SOME OF THE ELEVEN DEAD CATTLE ON THE LINE NEAR GOSWICK.



DERAILED BY A HERD OF CATTLE WHILE TRAVELLING AT FIFTY MILES AN HOUR: THE ENGINE AND FRONT COACHES OF THE SCOTCH EXPRESS AFTER THE ACCIDENT.



THE TERRIBLE DISASTER TO THE U.S. AIRSHIP "ROMA": COOLING THE WRECKAGE WITH A HOSE—(ON RIGHT) THE RUDDER IMPALED ON AN ELECTRIC POLE.

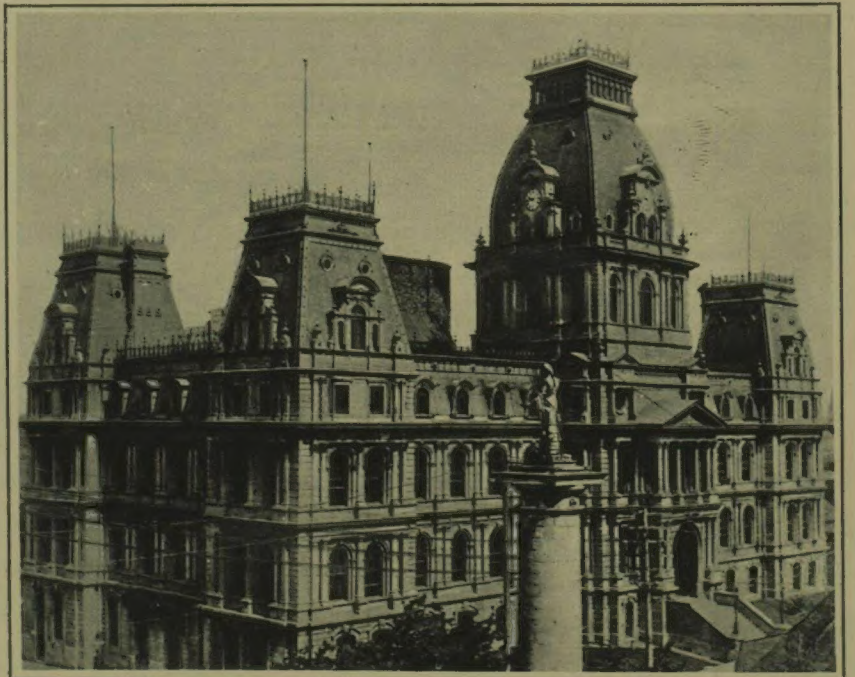


WHERE THE CHARRED BODIES OF SOME OF THE 34 VICTIMS WERE FOUND UNDER TWISTED METAL: WRECKAGE OF THE NEW LIBERTY MOTORS.



THE FUNERAL OF MARQUIS OKUMA, THE VETERAN JAPANESE STATESMAN: THE MOTOR HEARSE LEAVING HIS HOME NEAR HIBIYA PARK, TOKYO.

The Scotch express from Edinburgh to London had a narrow escape from disaster on March 6. Shortly after leaving Berwick at 11.15 a.m., while going at fifty miles an hour, it dashed into a herd of cattle that had strayed on to the line. Eleven of them were killed. The engine and front coaches were derailed, but fortunately not overturned. They ploughed up the line for about a quarter of a mile before stopping. There was no loss of human life, and no one was seriously injured.—The great U.S. Naval dirigible, "Roma," bought last spring from Italy for 200,000 dollars (then about £53,000), and said to be the largest semi-rigid airship in the world, was destroyed by explosion and fire after a fall during a



RECENTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE: THE CITY HALL AT MONTREAL, SHOWING THE GREAT TOWER WHOSE FALL BROUGHT DOWN THE ROOF.

trial trip near Norfolk (Virginia), on February 21. Of 46 on board, 34 officers and men perished. Something apparently went wrong with the steering-gear, and the airship nose-dived to the ground, coming into contact with some high-tension electric cables, which ignited the gas-bag. Ordinary balloon gas had just been substituted for non-inflammable helium. It was the first flight made with the new Liberty motors which had replaced the original Ansaldo engines.—Many thousands attended the funeral of Marquis Okuma on January 18, at Hibiya Park, Tokyo. The body was taken in procession for burial at Gokoku Temple.—The City Hall at Montreal, built in 1878, was burnt down on the night of March 3-4.

THE NEW IRELAND: WILL THE FREE STATE AND ULSTER UNITE?

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MOONEY (DUBLIN), TOPICAL AND L.N.A.



THE EVACUATION OF ATHLONE BARRACKS: A GUARD OF THE NEW FREE STATE ARMY SALUTING THE LAST BRITISH OFFICER TO LEAVE.



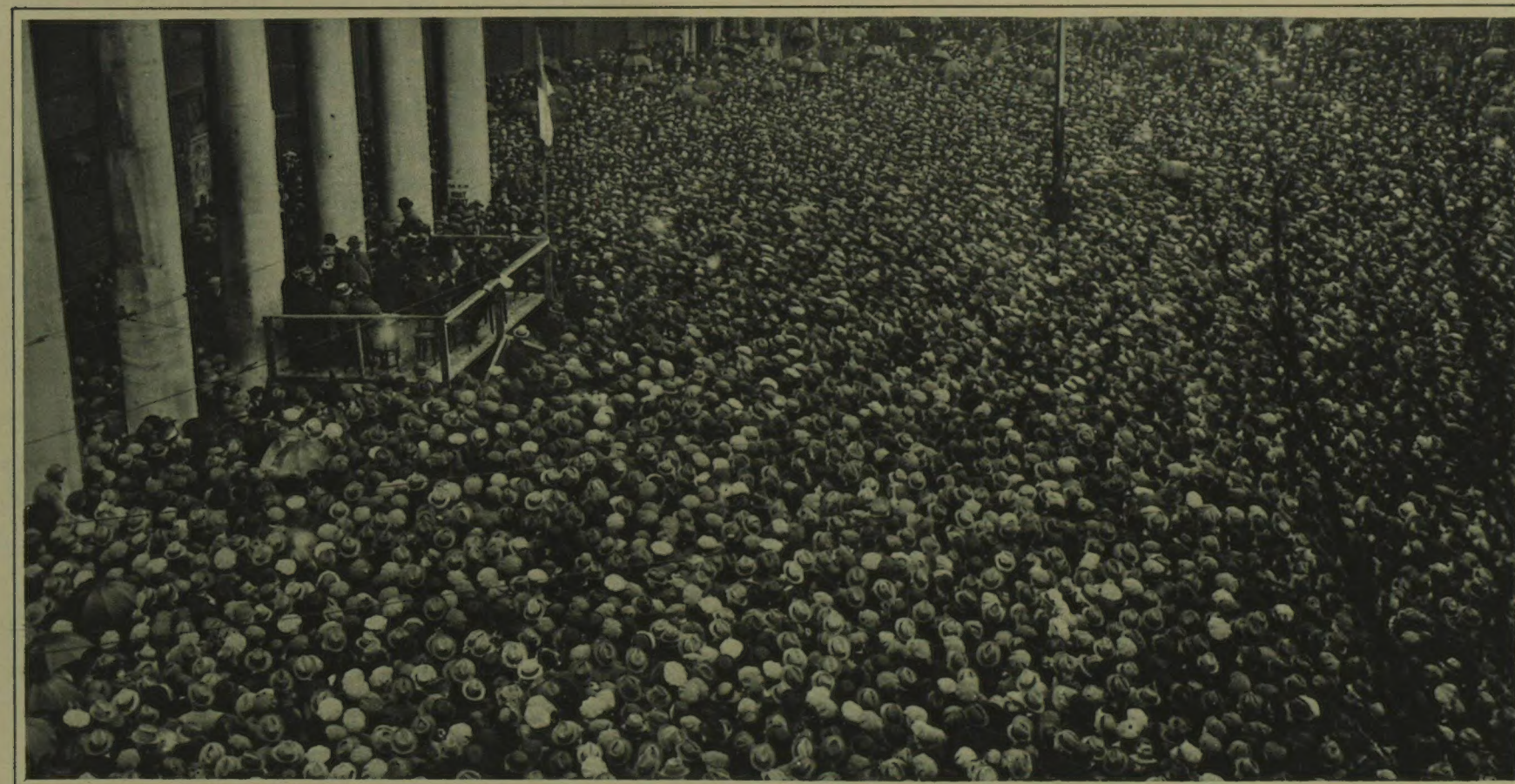
THE OPENING OF THE ANTRIM ASSIZES IN BELFAST: THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF NORTHERN IRELAND INSPECTING THE GUARD OF HONOUR (1ST SEAFORTHS).



THE FREE STATE ARMY TAKES OVER GUARDING THE BANK OF IRELAND: TROOPS, HEADED BY PIPERS, ENTERING.



PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE TRANSFERENCE OF THE BANK OF IRELAND TO THE CARE OF THE FREE STATE ARMY: THE CROWD ON COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN.



"WITH THE BRITISH GONE, THE INCENTIVE TO PARTITION IS ALSO GONE": MR. MICHAEL COLLINS (ON PLATFORM TO LEFT) ADDRESSING AN IMMENSE CROWD AT COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN, ON THE SUBJECT OF ULSTER AND A 'UNITED IRELAND.

At the evacuation of Athlone Barracks the last British officer to leave, in taking the salute of the new Free State Army guard, was accompanied by Commandant General Sean McKeon, T.D., known as "the blacksmith of Ballinalee."—The Spring Assizes for Co. Antrim were opened in the County Courthouse, Belfast, before the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland and the Hon. Mr. Justice Wilson. The latter is seen in our photograph bowing to the colours of the Guard of Honour provided by the 1st Batt. Seaforth Highlanders, under Captain Kenney.—Mr. Michael Collins addressed an enormous gathering at College Green, Dublin,

on Sunday, March 5, and received a great ovation. Discussing the Ulster question, he said: "If the Free State is established, union is certain. Forces of persuasion and pressure are embodied in the Treaty which will bring the North-East into the unit of Ireland. . . . We must not take a gloomy view of this situation, for, with the British gone, the incentive to partition is also gone. But if evacuation is held up by disunion, or if the Free State is threatened, and there is any hope of seeing it destroyed, so long will the North-East remain apart. Destroy the Free State, and you destroy all hope of a united Ireland."

AT HOME AND ABROAD: THE RAND STRIKE; A BETROTHED

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, GINSBERG (BUCHAREST), HILLS AND



THE GREAT MINING STRIKE ON THE RAND: A STRIKERS' COMMANDO, OF THE KIND RECENTLY DISPERSED BY POLICE BATON CHARGES.



FORMALLY BETROTHED TO PRINCESS MARIE OF ROUMANIA: KING ALEXANDER OF SERBIA (RIGHT) WITH KING FERDINAND OF ROUMANIA, AT A REVIEW.



THE MARLOWE SOCIETY'S PRODUCTION OF SHAKESPEARE'S "TROILUS AND CRESSIDA" AT CAMBRIDGE: THE DUEL BETWEEN AJAX AND HECTOR.



VICTORIOUS OVER THE ARMY AT RUGBY FOOTBALL BY 7 POINTS TO 3: THE ROYAL NAVY TEAM FOR THE ANNUAL MATCH.



THE PRINCE OF WALES UNVEILING THE KING EDWARD STATUE AT DELHI ON FEB. 15: H.R.H. (LEFT-HAND FIGURE) WITH THE VICEROY.



DRILLING WITH THEIR 6-FOOT COMRADES: LITTLE PRINCE GEORGE (LEFT) AND PRINCESS MARY OF GWALIOR, ENLISTED IN THE STATE INFANTRY.

The great strike of Rand miners in South Africa recently became more serious, and there were a number of dynamite outrages and fire-arm attacks on special constables. Mounted police charged two strikers' commandos on February 27. Many strikers are said to be tired of the strike, and it was reported on March 6 that they were returning to work in larger numbers.—King Alexander of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, who is engaged to Princess Marie, second daughter of the King and Queen of Roumania, arrived at Bucharest on February 22 for the religious ceremony of betrothal. "Troilus and Cressida" was performed by the Marlowe Society at Cambridge on March 4. The parts of Cressida and Helen were played by men.—The King watched the Navy v. Army Rugby football match at Twickenham on March 4. Our photograph of the Navy team shows: (left to right, back row) Lt. W. C. T. Eyres (H.M.S. "Vivid"), Reg. P. O. S. Kealey (H.M.S. "Vivid"), Lt. A. H. Maxwell-Hyslop (H.M.S. "Excellent"), Lt. W. G. Agnew (H.M.Y. "Alexandra"), Lt. P. B. William-

KING; "TROILUS"; "RUGGER"; THE PREMIER; THE PRINCE.

SAUNDERS (CAMBRIDGE), FARRINGTON PHOTO CO., AND C.N.



FORMALLY BETROTHED TO KING ALEXANDER: PRINCESS MARIE OF ROUMANIA (LEFT) WITH HER MOTHER, QUEEN MARIE, AND SISTER, PRINCESS ILEANA.



MILITARY FORCE IN READINESS TO SUPPRESS DISORDER DURING THE STRIKE ON THE RAND: MOUNTED TROOPS ENCAMPED IN A MINE COMPOUND.



DEFEATED BY THE NAVY BY A DROPPED GOAL AND A PENALTY GOAL TO A TRY: THE ARMY RUGBY FOOTBALL TEAM.



A DOMESTIC "CONFERENCE" AT CHEQUERS: THE PREMIER WITH MRS. LLOYD GEORGE AND THEIR DAUGHTER MEGAN IN A HISTORIC ROOM.



THE SIX-YEAR-OLD HEIR-APPARENT OF GWALIOR PRESENTING GYMKHANA PRIZES: PRINCE GEORGE HANDING A CUP TO CAPTAIN METCALFE.

Powlett (H.M.S. "Victory"), Lt. J. M. Fitzroy (H.M.S. "Courageous"), Lt. M. S. Brady (H.M.S. "Courageous"), Lt. H. W. B. Stephenson (H.M.S. "Victory"), Middle row, seated: Pte. E. R. Gardner, R.M.L.I. (R.M. Barracks, Devonport), Lt. C. A. Kershaw (H.M.S. "Victory"), Constructor-Lt. Commdr. W. J. A. Davies (H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth), Lt. C. F. G. T. Hallaran (H.M.S. "Columbine"). Seated on floor: Stoker P. O. H. Coyte (H.M.S. "Vivid"), Sub-Lt. Richard M. Rowlands (R.N. College, Greenwich), Reg. P. O. W. Luddington (H.M.S. "Vivid"). The group of the Army team shows (left to right): back row—G. B. Macnamara (Innis. Fus.), G. D. Young (Innis. Drag), Capt. H. M. Hinde (R.A.S.C.), J. A. Middleton (R.A.S.C.), R. J. Davies (R. Berks.), J. R. B. Worton (Middlesex R.), A. R. Aslett (K.O.R.R.). Second row, seated: C.S.M. Jones C. W. (Welch Regt.), P. E. R. Baker-Jones (R.F.A.), Captain C. M. Usher (Gordon H.) (Team Captain), H. L. V. Day (R.F.A.), I. J. Kilgour (Northumb. Fus.). On floor: J. A. Ross (H.L.I.), G. V. Palmer (Queen's Regt.), Capt. S. Arnott (R.A.M.C.).



AT THE UNVEILING OF THE KING EDWARD STATUE (L. TO R.) THE VICEROY; PRINCE OF WALES; COUNTESS OF READING; LORD RAWLINSON.

TO SIT IN THE LORDS? PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CORBETT, BASSANO, HOPPÉ, LAFAYETTE, SWAINE, SPORT AND GENERAL, PARK, LÜCKEFETT, ARBUTHNOT, AND HIGDON.



AS DUCHESS OF FIFE:
PRINCESS ARTHUR OF
CONNAUGHT.



BARONESS BEAUMONT.



THE COUNTESS OF
CROMARTIE.



THE COUNTESS OF
LOUDOUN.



THE COUNTESS OF DART-
REY (BARONESS DE ROS).



COUNTESS
ROBERTS.



THE PEERESS WHOSE CLAIM
(AS A TEST CASE) WAS UPHELD:
VISCOUNTESS RHONDDA.



THE COUNTESS OF
YARBOROUGH



VISCOUNTESS
WOLSELEY



BARONESS
FURNIVALL



BARONESS
BURTON.



BARONESS ZOUCHE
OF HARYNGWORTH.



THE COUNTESS OF POWIS.



VISCOUNTESS ST. DAVIDS.



BARONESS CLIFTON.



BARONESS DORCHESTER.

Viscountess Rhondda's petition to receive a writ of summons to Parliament, as a Peeress in her own right, was considered by the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords on March 2. Her claim was based on Section 1 of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act of 1919, providing that a person shall not be disqualified by sex from "the exercise of any public function." The Committee decided to report to the House in her favour. This decision presumably applies to other Peeresses in their own right, although those holding Scottish dignities only would have to await election before taking their seats. We give portraits of sixteen of the ladies affected. Of some we could not obtain photographs.

Those not included here are—Baroness Berkeley, Baroness Lucas, Baroness Strathcona and Mount Royal, and Baroness Wentworth, among peerages of England or the United Kingdom; and the Countess of Seafield, Baroness Gray, Baroness Herries (the Duchess of Norfolk), and Baroness Kinloss, in peerages of Scotland. Some Peeresses by marriage are also Peeresses in their own right. Thus, the Countess of Loudoun is Baroness Botreaux (in England); the Countess of Powis is Baroness Darcy de Knayth; the Countess of Dartrey is Baroness de Ros; the Countess of Yarborough is Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers; and Viscountess St. Davids is Baroness Strange of Knockyn, De Molines and Hungerford.

BEARING THE PRINCE AND DECORATED WITH HIS "FEATHERS": HIRAGAZ.

PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.



PAINTED WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FEATHERS, AND GORGEOUSLY CAPARISONED IN CLOTH OF GOLD: HIRAGAZ, THE ROYAL ELEPHANT OF GWALIOR, CARRYING THE PRINCE AND THE MAHARAJAH IN A GOLDEN HOWDAH.

The Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior gave the Prince of Wales a magnificent reception when he arrived there on February 8. Eighteen elephants in gorgeous trappings, with a glittering retinue of troops, were in waiting to convey the party in procession to the palace. The Prince and the Maharajah mounted the golden howdah of the huge royal elephant, named HIRAGAZ, on whose forehead the Prince of Wales's Feathers had been painted for the occasion. It was a wonderful sight as the line of enormous animals moved off, preceded by two squadrons of the

Gwalior Cavalry and a battery of Horse Artillery. Among those present was the Maharajah's little six-year-old son and heir, clad entirely in cloth of gold. At the Palace there was held the most splendid Durbar the Prince had seen, attended by some four hundred Sirdars, all attired in Court red. Later, the Prince opened King George's Park, and witnessed native sports. There was also a banquet, and a review of troops. Before leaving for Agra, on the 12th, the Prince went tiger-shooting with the Maharajah, and rode in four races at a Gymkhana.

BOOKS OF THE DAY

By J. D. SYMON.

"THE really fascinating war-history would reveal the play of mind and character in certain moments of stress and need for decision." That may sound like a truism, but it is an ideal that few writers, particularly on the Great War, attain perfectly. It is not every literary doctor who can take his own prescription, and it is therefore the greater honour to the writer who suggested that sound maxim for war-historians that he not only knows what should be done, but can do it to admiration. The struggle of 1914-1918, which destroyed so many conventions, destroyed also the old formula of military chroniclers. The battles were too vast to be handled compendiously in description, and their character in detail was unlike that of any previous fighting. The writer in question has again hit the nail on the head when in another place he remarks of one engagement, "Every company, every battery, every section even, had its own history that day."

In the new fighting, individual initiative counted as it had never done before. Amid the fiery tempest of the battle-zone small parties would be cut off alike from support and from orders; the humblest subordinate might have to take command, and perform feats of which he did not know the importance until the operation was finished. And thus the fighting often became a series of crucial episodes depending for their success on the brain and steadfastness of a devoted handful. The war was won by countless realisations of Kipling's quintessence of manly quality—the grit that forces nerve and heart and sinew to serve their turn long after they have gone—

That still holds on when there is nothing in you
Except the will that says to them, "Hold on."

It is the emphasis he lays on such incidents, without disturbing the breadth of his battle-pictures, that makes the writing of Captain G. H. F. Nichols (*Quex*) the telling and human thing it is. He had already won a place of pre-eminent distinction as a war-historian with his "Pushed and the Return Push," and now "THE 18TH DIVISION IN THE GREAT WAR" (Blackwood; 36s.), confirms his reputation. It is at once a scientific study of warfare from the strategist's and the tactician's point of view, and a personal narrative that takes account of the individual combatant. And the individual is not a mere name. It is nothing short of genius in Captain Nichols that he shows us with a few touches the very character of each of his heroes—a great and goodly company. How he came to know them all so intimately in that welter is only another proof of his magicianship.

He gets to close grips with his characters from the first page, when he describes the formation of the 18th Division, which was recruited in the autumn of 1914 from men of the Home Counties. To give some idea of "the difficulties and bewilderments of the swift switch from civilian to military life," he bids his reader picture the birth of the 8th Surreys. On the evening of September 10, Captain A. P. B. Irwin, the only Regular officer then posted to the battalion, met at Purfleet siding a thousand raw, unofficered men, "rather like a football excursion crowd"—

They knew no words of command. All that Captain Irwin could do was to tell them to follow him. He led them to a desolate colony of tents on the marshes. . . . In even, contained fashion Captain

Irwin gave this wondering, willing mob its first lesson in discipline. He halted the men alongside a bank near the tin cook-house. Those who sat down on the bank—and remained there—would get tea, he said; those who wandered about "looking for Alf and Bert" wouldn't.

"Happy is the Division that has few changes of Divisional commanders." The 18th had but two chiefs—Lieutenant-General Sir Ivor Maxse, who licked it into shape and commanded it in the field until January 1917; and thereafter, till the end of the war, Major-General Sir Richard

die, the type remains, and the spirit of the Division lived on. In a special Order issued on the day the 18th Division ceased as such to exist, its record was summarised as follows—

The Division, which came out on 25th July, 1915, has taken part in most of the great battles of the Somme, *i.e.*, the Somme, the Ancre (autumn and spring), Arras, Flanders, the Retreat from the Oise, Defence of Amiens, the Advance through Morlancourt, the Ancre to Tortille, Ronsoy, Vendhuile, Le Cateau, Robersart, Mormal Forest to the Sambre River.

The struggles recalled by these familiar names take a new significance in Captain Nichols's pages. His truly splendid maps (he believes with Lord Salisbury in the large scale) are invaluable to the technical student of operations; but the layman will be fascinated by the skill with which the writer brings him into the very heart of each affair, setting him alongside the hard-pressed combatants, helping him to think their thoughts and feel the nerve-racking strain. But all without heroics, and with a constant eye on the British soldier's unconquerable modesty and humour. There was Sergeant (afterwards Lieutenant) Boulter of the 6th Northants, who won the V.C. during the first sweep through Trones Wood. This ex-haberdasher, wounded, advanced alone and bombed a gun-team from its position, but all the account he could give of the affair was to say that "he had with him that morning a revolver that kept going off, and so he killed Germans." One fearful night, July 30, during the worst period of the whole war (the summer and autumn Flanders campaign of 1917) "only one ray of humour came to the 18th from their front line area," Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard-Taylor, putting a Boche sergeant-major in charge of forty prisoners, spoke to him comfortably on this wise—

"For each one of your party that is missing in the morning, I shall shoot one of those that remain. And—I shall begin with you."

In the morning the German party numbered forty-four!

Then there is that delightful incidental example of the efficacy of fluent cursing. It was on April 3, 1918, before Villers-Bretonneux—place forever memorable to the 18th—a very violent barrage threatened a rot. "The men were met by an infuriated figure," said an eye or ear-witness. "Aghast at the awful language, they stopped. It was the General (Sadleir-Jackson). It was safer in the line, and they returned."

But "Quex" never permits his anecdotal gift to interfere with his minute accuracy as a historian. He is careful to correct false impressions, and sees that the 18th have their due credit for their taking in one day of Thiepval, held by the 180th Württembergers for two years. That exploit was at first credited to the Canadians. Even thereby hangs an amusing tale. "But, Sir," said a Canadian officer, "you do not understand. That was propaganda!"

It was the grim resistance of the spent and undermanned 18th Division at Villers-Bretonneux that balked the Boche of his last thrust at Amiens. The Hundred Days saw the Division add daily to its record, and then, victorious, it went home unspectacularly and was disbanded piecemeal. It has its memorial at Trones Wood and at Colchester, but carved stones and bronze, though eloquent, are something cold. Here in this book, Captain Nichols has raised a warm and living monument. It is magnificent: it is also war.



THE GAMBOLS OF BEHEMOTH—"BEHOLD, HE DRINKETH UP A RIVER": STATE ELEPHANTS BATHING AT INDORE, RECENTLY VISITED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES. The Prince of Wales was at Indore from February 1 to 3. The Maharajah Holkar gave a State banquet in the Lal Bagh Palace, and a durbar was held in the great hall at Daly College, where 18 chiefs were presented. This was followed by a garden party given by Mr. and Mrs. Blakeway at the Residency. The Prince left on February 3 for Mhow and Bhopal (See illustrations on another page).

Photograph by C.N.

Philipps Lee. General Maxse "saw his glowing markedly personal system, inculcated into civilian soldiers of the finest New Army type, come to

gent-major in charge of forty prisoners, spoke to him comfortably on this wise—



BEHEMOTH PROSTRATES HIMSELF FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES TO MOUNT: H.R.H. ASCENDING THE STEPS INTO THE HOWDAH OF THE ROYAL ELEPHANT AT GWALIOR, FOLLOWED BY THE MAHARAJAH.

The Prince of Wales reached Gwalior on February 8, after the two days' shooting trip in Kachnaria that followed his visit to Bhopal. The Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior joined the train at a previous station, and on arrival at Gwalior the Prince and he mounted the great State elephant and rode at the head of a splendid procession to the palace, as illustrated on another page.—[Photograph by C.N.]

splendid fruition in the attack of July 1, 1916, at Trones Wood and Delville Wood, at Thiepval and Schwaben. General Lee found a Division proud of its record. And it could keep growing prouder to the very end."

Few of the original officers and men survived "the cruel losses and the awful conditions of Flanders, 1917," but although the individual may

last thrust at Amiens. The Hundred Days saw the Division add daily to its record, and then, victorious, it went home unspectacularly and was disbanded piecemeal. It has its memorial at Trones Wood and at Colchester, but carved stones and bronze, though eloquent, are something cold. Here in this book, Captain Nichols has raised a warm and living monument. It is magnificent: it is also war.

WITH THE VEILED BEGUM: THE PRINCE AND BHOPAL'S WOMAN-RULER.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N.



WEARING A BLUE BURGA (VEIL): THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL PRESENTING CUPS TO WINNERS IN A POLO TOURNAMENT DURING THE PRINCE'S VISIT.



THE PRINCE OF WALES (IN POLO DRESS) CALLS FOR THREE CHEERS FOR THE BEGUM: THE CLOSE OF THE POLO TOURNAMENT AT BHOPAL.



A VISIT WHICH THE BEGUM COMMEMORATED BY GRANTING A NEW CONSTITUTION: THE PRINCE BESIDE HER IN THE ROYAL BAROUCHE ON HIS ARRIVAL.

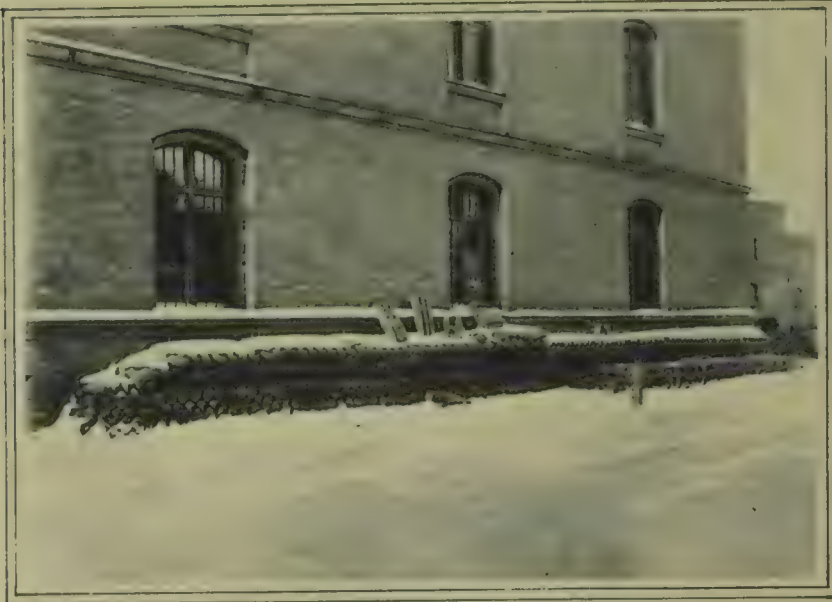
The Prince of Wales arrived by train at Bhopal on February 4, and was received at the station by the Begum, the well-known woman ruler of the State. They drove to the palace in procession, escorted by troops and elephants. The Durbar that followed was a gorgeous ceremony. The Begum herself wore a blue *burga*, or veil, at all her public appearances. She attended a polo tournament in which the Prince played, and presented the prizes. At the end of a State banquet in the evening, she came to the table and, after proposing the health of the King-



WITH THE VEILED BEGUM ON HIS ARM: THE PRINCE OF WALES LEAVING THE SADAR MANZIL PALACE AT BHOPAL AFTER THE DURBAR CEREMONY.

Emperor and the Prince, said in Urdu: "This very morning, when the booming of the guns from the fort proclaimed the auspicious arrival in my capital of the Heir-Apparent to the Throne of the greatest democratic country in the world, was announced the new Constitution of Bhopal State, which consists in the establishment of an Executive, a Council of State, and a Legislative Council. No occasion could be of happier augury for so important an announcement than one which associates it for all time with the first royal visit to Bhopal."

IS GERMANY PLANNING A WAR OF REVENGE?—SECRET STORES OF ARMS.



SEIZED BY FRENCH TROOPS AT OBERBEDORF: A LARGE PILE OF SHELLS OF 105-MM. CALIBRE, WITH SOME BASKETS OF 77-MM. SHELLS.



WHERE BOMBS WERE THROWN THROUGH THE WINDOWS AT FRENCH TROOPS, OF WHOM TWO WERE KILLED: THE SCENE OF A GERMAN OUTRAGE AT PETERSDORF.



NEW GERMAN FIRE-ARMS OF TYPES GREATLY DEVELOPED SINCE THE ARMISTICE: THE "MACHINE-GUN" PISTOL (LEFT) AND THE "PARABELLUM" (RIGHT).



FOUND CONCEALED IN TWO FACTORIES IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF GLEIWITZ: GUNS OF 105-MM., FLAME-PROJECTORS, TRENCH-MORTARS, AND SEARCHLIGHTS.



COLLECTED IN THE QUARTERS OF THE FRENCH 46TH DIVISION AT GLEIWITZ, AFTER FIVE DAYS' SEARCH: GERMAN ANTI-TANK GUNS, REVOLVERS, AND MACHINE-GUNS.



GUARDED BY TWO FRENCH SOLDIERS: GERMANS ARRESTED BY THE FRENCH TROOPS DURING THEIR INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE DISCOVERY OF HIDDEN ARMS.

Whether or no Germany as a nation is planning a war of revenge, that idea certainly prevails among militarists, and evidence has come to light from time to time in various localities as to hidden stores of arms and the development of new weapons. On the night of January 30-31, at Petersdorf, a suburb of Gleiwitz, in Upper Silesia, an armed attack was made by German volunteers on a detachment of French soldiers who had been engaged in a search for concealed arms. Bombs were thrown through the windows of a gymnasium at a school where the French troops were quartered. Twenty Frenchmen were wounded and two of

war material which the search revealed, and this may be typical of what is going on in other parts of Germany. As to the development of new weapons, a former French Minister of War, M. André Lefèvre, contributed an article recently to the "Journal" describing two types of German small arms, which, he declared, had been greatly improved since the Armistice. One, he said, bore a registration number that was near 500,000, thus indicating the quantities that may have been manufactured. These two weapons (illustrated above) are a "machine-gun pistol," holding 32 cartridges, and the "parabellum," a formidable weapon used by German

DO GERMS FLY FROM PLANET TO PLANET?—THE IMMIGRATION THEORY.

DRAWN BY SCRIVEN BOLTON, F.R.A.S.



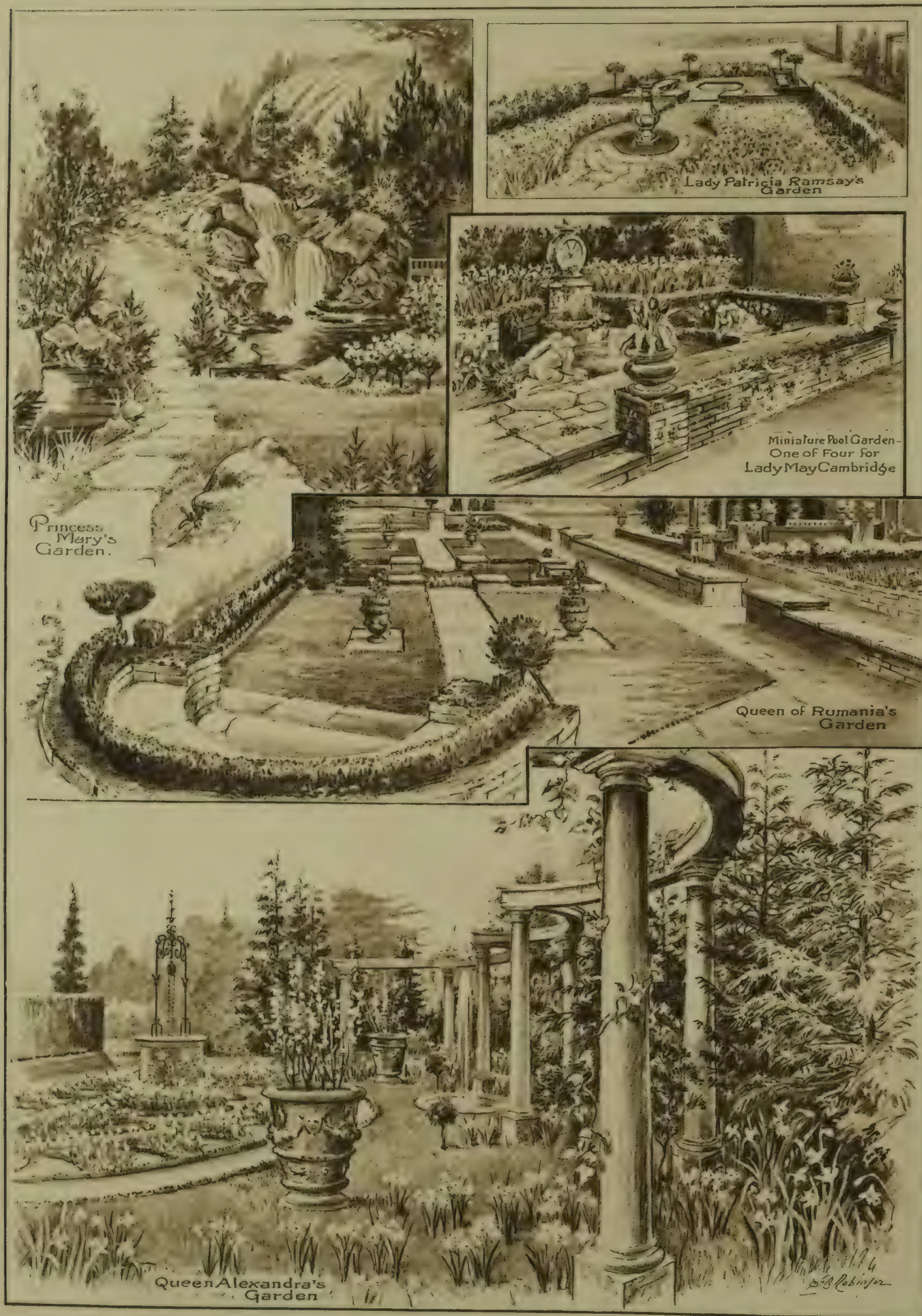
HOW LIFE MAY BE TRANSPLANTED TO US FROM OTHER WORLDS: STARLIGHT TRAVERSING THE ATMOSPHERE OF MARS, AND CARRYING TO EARTH, PERHAPS, THE GERMS OF LIVING ORGANISMS AND DISEASES.

This remarkable drawing illustrates what is known as the Immigration Theory of the origin of life—explained elsewhere in this number in an article by Mr. Scriven Bolton, who mentions that it was favoured by Lord Kelvin, and has been rendered more plausible by the researches of Professor Arrhenius. "As shown in the picture," he writes, "by traversing a planet's atmosphere tangentially, the light-rays from a star hit the germ and dust-particles and carry them to the

earth. . . . The possibility of organisms so small may be doubted. Yet some bacteria spores are only 0.0002 mm., and others are still smaller. We might mention the so-called tropical parasitical diseases, foot-and-mouth disease, influenza, rabies, and others. About twenty days would be required for organisms to reach us from Mars." It is believed that germs could survive the intense cold of space.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

ROYAL GARDENS AT OLYMPIA: PRINCESS MARY'S ROCKERY; AND OTHERS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON. (COPYRIGHT.)



INCLUDING THE ROYAL BRIDE'S ROCKERY AND WATERFALL AND A REPLICA OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S FAVOURITE HAUNT AT SANDRINGHAM: ROYAL GARDENS AT THE IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION.

The Royal Gardens at the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia were opened on March 1 by Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, who designed one of them herself in the Old English style. (See photographs on the opposite page.) Earlier in the day Queen Alexandra had visited the Exhibition to see the replica of her favourite garden at Sandringham, illustrated above. In the centre is a beautiful old well-head, and along the side a colonnade of stone

columns. Tulips and hyacinths give a very charming effect. The feature of Princess Mary's garden is a rockery and waterfall, with a drop of four feet into a pool studded with rock-islands clothed with Alpine plants and shrubs. Lady Patricia Ramsay's garden is divided into two parts, large and small, with prevailing hues of orange and yellow, in bulbs and azaleas. The garden designed by Lady May Cambridge is one of four by royal children. Hers is a miniature

[Continued opposite.]

QUEENS' GARDENS; AND A ROYAL PRINCESS'S: A PARADISE AT OLYMPIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CAPTAIN E. W. J. PAYNE, M.C.



"A SYMPHONY OF BLUE": THE GARDEN DESIGNED BY THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS, WITH A LILY POND AND FOUNTAINS.



PHOTOGRAPHED AT NIGHT, BY THE LIGHT OF "SUNSHINE" LAMPS: THE GARDEN DESIGNED BY THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.



IN THE OLD ENGLISH STYLE: THE DESIGN OF PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, SHOWING THE SUPPER GARDEN, WITH YEW HEDGE, AT THE FAR END.



THE OTHER END OF PRINCESS ALICE'S GARDEN, WITH A WISTARIA-COVERED ENTRANCE: GORGEOUS FLOWER-BEDS AND A LILY POND.



MODELLLED ON THAT OF A PALACE IN SEVILLE: THE GARDEN DESIGNED BY THE QUEEN OF SPAIN, WITH PATH LEADING TO A CENTRAL PLAZA AND POOL.



SURROUNDED WITH OLD BRICK WALLS AND ABLOOM WITH FLOWER-BEDS AND FLOWERING ALPINE PLANTS: THE GARDEN DESIGNED BY THE QUEEN OF NORWAY.

pool garden, with a fountain and sun-dial. The colour-scheme of the Queen of Roumania's garden is in purple and orange, the Roumanian national colours. The flowers used are purple aubretia, auriculas, violas, crocuses, tulips and wall-flowers, with orange trees in antique vases. The sunk garden represents her Majesty's own seal, a form of swastika. The Queen of the Belgians has designed a garden which is a symphony of blue, in hyacinths, cinerarias, myosotis, violas, and blue primroses. The walls are of grey-blue York stone. The Queen of Holland has included in her garden many flowering shrubs, flowers, and plants

that are popular in her own country. The photograph of her garden was taken at night by the light of "Sunshine" lamps. Princess Alice's garden is entered through a gate of stone columns, over which lie old oak beams covered with wistaria. At the other end steps lead up to a supper garden surrounded by a yew hedge. The Queen of Spain's garden is typically Spanish, inspired by one in a palace at Seville. In the centre is a star-shaped pool with a slender fountain. The garden of the Queen of Norway is surrounded by walls of old brick, adorned with garden tubs, and contains gay flower-beds and Alpine plants.

CRETE UNDER THE CÆSARS: DISCOVERIES AT GORTYNA, THE ROMAN CAPITAL.

By PROFESSOR FEDERICO HALBHERR, of the University of Rome, the Distinguished Archæologist.

FEW territories of the ancient Greek world have undergone, in recent years, such deep and extensive archaeological research as Crete. In that island not only the wondrous Minoan palaces and cemeteries of Cnossus, Phæstus, Hagia Triada, and others have been discovered and thoroughly excavated, but also the Greek and Roman remains, and even the Venetian monuments, all over its area, have been carefully searched and explored. The publication of Sir Arthur Evans's standard work, "The Palace of Minos," and the almost simultaneous issue of Dr. Gerola's new volume on Cretan monuments of the Venetian Age, provide the first and the last chapter of what, shortly, will form a complete illustrated record of the great periods of Cretan history and art.

Like that of the Venetian memorials, the survey of the Roman antiquities has been taken in hand by the Italian Mission. Its first investigations at Lyttus, Hierapytna, Itanus, and elsewhere in the eastern region of the island, and at Eleutherna, Lappa, and Polyrrenia on the western side, have made clear the topography and the aqueduct and road system of those territories in imperial Roman times, and yielded a great number of inscriptions illustrating the history of Roman administration in the country. But up to the present day they have been confined to the examination of the surface ground only. For systematic diggings and excavations, as was natural, the large town of Gortyna, which was the capital of the province, has been chosen.

The vast area of this city, forming a circle of about two miles in diameter, is completely scattered over with monumental remains of that age. The imposing ruins of theatres, temples, baths, aqueducts, nymphæa, and public buildings of every description, still rising in the middle of green cornfields, or emerging from clumps of olive and carob trees, give us an idea of the ancient magnificence of the Roman pro-consul, and show how flourishing, not only for the city, but for the island as a whole, was the period of the Roman dominion. In this epoch of peace and grandeur the various towns of the island, united for the first time in a commonwealth, reached a splendour unknown to the previous Greek or Doric age. Even in Venetian times, and later on, when Tournefort and Pococke visited Crete, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, at Gortyna large gateways, high pillars, noble columns, and coloured marbles, chiefly African, were still visible amongst the remains of huge structures, provided with halls and porticoes, not very different in magnitude and brilliancy from what had been, eighteen centuries before, the majestic state-rooms of the old Minoan mansions. Unfortunately, the process of destruction, occasioned by the extension of agriculture and by the need of building material, has increased immensely in the last few decades, and the new Government itself has proved unable to stop it. In order to prevent the complete obliteration of many of those monuments, the Italian Mission intends to draw a general plan of the city before finishing the excavations on which it is engaged.

The chief localities partly cleared and partly in course of excavation at the present day are the Agora (market place), the temple of Pythian Apollo and its surroundings, a Byzantine church built over the ruins of another temple in the same neighbourhood, the Amphitheatre, the Nymphæa, the standing part of the episcopal church of St. Titus, the shrine of the Egyptian divinities, and the Roman Governor's palace or Prætorium itself.

The transformation of the Greek agora into a Roman Forum was a gradual process, which commenced in the later republican times and was accomplished under the Empire. A block of limestone from the entablature of some public building, found in a trench, bears part of a dedicatory inscription to an Emperor, perhaps to Augustus himself. The northern section of the agora, in pre-Roman times, was occupied by a very ancient domed building, on the walls of which the archaic laws of the city were inscribed. It was probably the Prytanæum, or seat of the magistrates of the city, fallen in ruins, owing to its old age or to one of the earthquakes so frequent in the island, in

Odeum, while fountains and statues were dotted about everywhere in the central Forum square and along its eastern side. But great ravages upon these works of art must have been perpetrated by the earlier Byzantines, as almost all the statues representing Pagan deities have been found headless. In its southern and not yet excavated part, near the early Christian church of St. Titus—the first Bishop of Crete, appointed by St. Paul himself—a shrine of Æsculapius must have existed, according to some inscriptions found there in a trial excavation pit, together with a marble torso presenting the features of this god.

The locality of the temples, both in Greek and in Roman times, was the central quarter of the city, which was called the Pythium from the most venerated amongst the Gortynian sanctuaries, that of the Pythian Apollo, which was discovered there and excavated by the Italian Mission in its first campaigns. Ancient authors mention also the Artemisium, the temple of Jove Hecatombæus, and that of Latona, the first of which is, perhaps, that converted into a Byzantine church, found on digging some trial trenches in the old olive grove south of the Pythium.

The invasion of foreign cults, which reached the West in Roman imperial times, affected also the island of Crete, situated as it was half-way between Egypt and the European continent. A recent excavation, which is not yet finished, has brought to light one of these exotic sanctuaries in the same quarter of the Pythium, to the north-east. This was dedicated to the Egyptian deities Isis, Serapis, and Anubis, and consisted of a *cella* faced by a great hall with portico. The hall has been only partially explored, while the *cella* is now entirely discovered. Disposed in a row along the back wall of it three

fine marble statues were found, almost intact, save the head wanting to one of them—Jove Serapis, with the dog Anubis, three-headed like Cerberus; Isis, with the lunar crescent on her head; and Mercurius, holding his purse in his right hand.

To avoid possible damage, the statues, left by the excavators in their original place, have been lately transferred by the Cretan Department of Antiquities to the provisional dépôt of the village of the Holy Ten, where our photograph was taken some weeks ago. The temple, as we read on its lintel, was dedicated by a Græco-Roman matron named Flavia Phyllira, and was one amongst the various structures which embellished the city in the second century A.D.

But the chief results, artistic and epigraphic, of the Italian survey have been obtained by the excavation of the Roman Governor's palace itself and of the decorative fountains in front of it. Venetian travellers of the sixteenth century, such as Onorio Belli and others, praised this building as one of the most magnificent of Roman Gortyna, and transcribed from the bases of its porticoes some dedicatory inscriptions in honour of different magistrates of the double province of Crete and Cyrene.

(Continued opposite.)



RELICS OF EGYPTIAN WORSHIP IN ROMAN CRETE: STATUES RECENTLY FOUND AT GORTYNA, AND GUARDED BY A MODERN CRETAN FAMILY AT THE VILLAGE OF THE HOLY TEN.

The statues are (from left to right) Jove-Serapis, with the three-headed dog Anubis; Mercury, holding his purse; and Isis, with the lunar crescent on her head. Details of the discovery are given by Professor Halbherr in the accompanying article.

Photograph by the Italian Archaeological Mission in Crete; Supplied by Professor Federico Halbherr.

about the first century B.C. It was rebuilt, some years later, by the Romans to serve as an Odeum, or music-hall; but the code of the ancient laws, or at least that part of it which, according to Strabo, was still in use at that time, was respected and carefully protected under the brick gallery which supported the seats of the auditorium. Less than two centuries later, as shown by a Latin inscription discovered near the place, the building was again in ruins, and was reconstructed a second time by the munificence of the Emperor Trajan, taking the form in which the excavations have found it. Last summer's work resulted in clearing entirely the proscenium and its approaches, as also in defining the plan of both the earliest and the later structures, showing that the foundations of the older building were laid upon a layer of ceramic remains of the geometric style of the eighth century B.C.

With the object of preserving the great inscription, a piece of the original vaulted gallery has been reconstructed, following the plan of Trajan's repairs. The little Odeum—a hundred feet in diameter—appears now as one of the most elegant monuments of Roman Gortyna.

A *stoa*, or portico, with an *exedra* or semi-circular resting-bench, was built in front of the

WITH THE LONGEST KNOWN INSCRIPTION: ROMAN "FINDS" AT GORTYNA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE ITALIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL MISSION IN CRETE; SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR FEDERICO HALBHERR.



PROBABLY THE ARTEMISIUM: OLD TEMPLE-WALLS FOUND AT GORTYNA UNDER THE ROOTS OF VENETIAN OLIVE-TREES.



SHOWING THE MODERN BRICK ARCH BUILT (IN THE STYLE OF TRAJAN'S DAY) TO PRESERVE THE FAMOUS INSCRIPTION (SHOWN BELOW): THE ROMAN ODEUM AT GORTYNA.



WROUGHT WHEN ROME RULED CRETE: ROMAN STATUES AND BYZANTINE COLUMNS IN A NYMPHÆUM IN FRONT OF THE PRÆTORIUM AT GORTYNA.



BEFORE THE ARCH (SEEN ABOVE) WAS BUILT OVER IT: THE GREAT INSCRIPTION CONTAINING THE LAWS OF GORTYNA ON THE ODEUM WALL.

Continued from opposite page.

The work of the Italian Mission has brought to light, up to the present, about one quarter of the entire construction, with its large rooms and corridors, where many ornamental reliefs and statues of excellent workmanship were found, including a fine Isis-Tyche and an Artemis or Diana, being a copy of a Praxitellic type. Rows of pedestals bear inscriptions, partly seen by the Venetians and partly now unearthed for the first time, by which we are enabled to complete to a certain extent the list of the officers of the provincial administration, especially for the latest period of the Roman Empire. The older part of the Palace, built in brickwork with a façade of

more than 100 feet in length, belongs, as the excavations show, to the first decades of the empire. In later times the ancient Prætorium was enlarged and reconstructed in stone and marble. A very important inscription found in front of its entrance informs us that these colossal works were finished under the Emperors Gratian, Valentinian, and Theodosius in 380-383 A.D. Probably the building continued to be the Palace of the Government throughout the Byzantine administration, until 826 A.D., when the invasion of the Agarenes, as the Arabs were called by Byzantine historians, laid waste all centres of Græco-Roman civilisation in Crete.

THE MOST SACRED SHRINE IN THE ROMAN CAPITAL OF CRETE: RUINS OF THE GREEK TEMPLE OF PYTHIAN APOLLO.

REPRODUCED FROM A PHOTOGRAPH IN "DES CYCLADES EN CRETE," BY DANIEL BAUD-BOVY AND FREDERICK BOISSONNAS, WITH ARCHEOLOGICAL NOTES BY PROFESSOR GEORGE NICOLE. BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. FRED. BOISSONNAS ET CIE., GENEVA.



"THE MOST VENERATED OF THE GORTYNIAN SANCTUARIES, THAT OF THE PYTHIAN APOLLO": THE CHIEF TEMPLE IN THE CAPITAL OF ROMAN CRETE.

In a note on this remarkably fine photograph, Professor George Nicole writes: "Built at the foot of Mount Ida, Gortyna was the capital of Southern Crete, and her political importance was almost equal to that of Cnossus. An Italian Mission has brought to light again the ruins of the Acropolis, and of the lower town situated on the shores of the River Lekaikos on the fertile plain of Megara. These ruins belong to the time when Crete was still rich and thickly populated. Our photograph represents the Temple of the Pythian Apollo, which gave its name to the central quarter of the town. In the interior one sees a beautiful standing statue of the god (?) as *citharodist* (harp-player); it reminds one of the noble type of Apollo created in the fourth century by Greek sculptors, of

which there are two replicas, one in the Vatican, the other in the Palazzo Borghese at Rome. There was discovered at Gortyna a celebrated inscription written in local archaic characters of the time. It is a Gortynian code dating from the sixth century, and is the longest inscription known. It is engraved on the walls of an *Odeon*, or theatre of music, which was restored by Trajan, and in Gortyna, as in Athens, was in the neighbourhood of the principal theatre of the town." On another page (preceding) will be found an article by Professor Federico Halbherr, describing the latest excavations at Gortyna, illustrated by a number of photographs given on two further pages, and including the *Odeum* with its inscription above mentioned.

A ROMAN MUSIC HALL IN CRETE: THE ODEUM, GORTYNA; AND STATUES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE ITALIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL MISSION IN CRETE: SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR FEDERICO HALBHERR.



BUILT BY THE ROMANS ABOUT 2000 YEARS AGO ON THE SITE OF ANCIENT LAW COURTS: THE ODEUM AT GORTYNA—CAVEA, SEATS, AND PROSCENIUM.



FOUND NEAR THE PRÆTORIUM (ROMAN GOVERNOR'S PALACE) AT GORTYNA: THE TORSO OF A HELLENIC STATUE.



PROBABLY A FIGURE OF VENUS: A ROMAN STATUE FOUND IN A NYMPHEUM IN FRONT OF THE PRÆTORIUM AT GORTYNA.



DISCOVERED WHILE DIGGING TRIAL TRENCHES IN THE FORUM (FORMERLY THE AGORA) AT GORTYNA: A TORSO BELIEVED TO REPRESENT ÆSCULAPIUS.

These photographs illustrate further the recent discoveries at Gortyna, in Crete, once the flourishing capital of the Roman province of Crete and Cyrene, described on a previous page in an article by Professor Federico Halbherr. "The northern section of the agora in pre-Roman times," he writes, "was occupied by a very ancient domed building, on the walls of which the archaic laws of the city were inscribed. (See previous illustrations.) It was probably the Prytanæum, or seat of the magistrates. Fallen in ruins, owing to its age, or to an earthquake, it was rebuilt by the Romans as an Odeum, or Music Hall, but the code of ancient laws. . . . was

carefully protected under the brick gallery which supported the seats of the auditorium. Less than two centuries later, as shown by a Latin inscription discovered near the place, the building was again in ruins, and was reconstructed a second time by the munificence of the Emperor Trajan, taking the form in which the excavations have found it. Last summer's work resulted in clearing entirely the proscenium and its approaches. . . . The little Odeum—100 ft. in diameter—appears as one of the most elegant monuments of Roman Gortyna." The above statues were found on or near the site of the Prætorium, the palace of the Roman Pro-Consul,

The World of the Theatre

By J. T. GREIN.

I HAVE seen the Great Sarah again: the wonder of a woman at seventy-eight gambols in an auto along the Azure Coast, flitting from theatre to theatre in all the little beauty spots of the Riviera, and acting afternoon and night in indifferent plays by that lucky youth, Louis Verneuil, her great-grandson by marriage—her *enfant chéri* and our *enfant terrible*. I do not deny that he has talent and imagination, but as a playwright he is a "wild, untamed kangaroo" who flops down ideas arranged in much finery of words, regardless of sequence, logic, plausibility. As a rule, one of his acts is capital and tense, and raises expectations of adroit solution; but the next is sadly disappointing, often theatrical, and made up from *réchauffé* of what the young man has read or seen in the dramaturgy of France. Thus in "Daniel," which I escaped after having yawned through it twice in London—in French and in English (at the St. James's). Thus in "Régine Armand," his latest. The second act had moved us deeply: it was the story of an old actress,

seemed like a swan song. Here in "Régine Armand," in the part of a "star" of the theatre in whom motherhood is the leading characteristic, in which there is no noisy upheaval or need to "tiger," but to be all sweetness, charm,

At length Dame Justice has laid two scoundrels by the heels. At the Central Criminal Court, so I read, a Miss Quigly and a man named Wilding have been sentenced to nine and fifteen months in the second division for defrauding a regiment of young women who wished to adopt the cinema as a profession, and were lured by advertisements and promises of lucrative engagements. In my humble opinion, the punishment never fitted the crime. In all my ten years' experience—where every Saturday, at the feet of the sapient Nestor of our Magistrates, Mr. Frederick Mead, I study the Theatre of the World in order to supplement my knowledge of the World of the Theatre—I have never come across such base deceit and such misery. Here were flappers, war-widows, ex-officers, who had paid sums varying from two to thirty guineas for tuition not worth the name; who, dazzled by a promise that they would fill, in a great Indian film, parts of Rajahs and Princesses, for this *fatu morgana* had to pay further large sums to learn dancing and riding; and, for



A MOST DISTINGUISHED 'CELLIST':
MME. GUILHERMINA SUGGIA.

On March 25 Mme. Suggia will give her many admirers another chance of hearing her at the Symphony Concert at the Queen's Hall, when she will play the Saint-Saëns Concerto in A minor.

warmth, womanliness, she had sublime moments. True, she tired after one act, and then we felt the march of time; but when she began the golden voice was still full of clear sound and mellow melody. We were all carried away; we thought of our own mothers, and many were the tears and sobs that moved the audience. She is still great among the greatest when she feels a situation, and as a woman, I repeat, she is one of the miracles of the age!

After Sarah, we shall have here in Mentone the Duse in "The Lady from the Sea"; Régine Flory; Régine Bady in "Education de Prince," and—before I forget it—we had with Sarah that great actor Arquillère, who is nearly a foil in appearance and genius to the great Guitry père. Mentone is indeed a blessed spot in every sense of the word!



TO PLAY AT THE WIGMORE HALL ON MARCH 29: MISS HARRIET COHEN, THE WELL-KNOWN PIANIST. On the evening of March 29, Miss Harriet Cohen will give a most interesting concert at the Wigmore Hall, assisted by Mr. Eugene Goossens and a Chamber Orchestra.

Photograph by Sydney J. Loeb.

fond of her son, trying to shield him from the consequences of an affair with a married woman. It looked as if we should rise to powerful climax. What would happen to the boy—how would he fare in the inevitable duel—how would his mother take it if he fell? But the climax did not come; the play petered out à la "Dame aux Camélias," but with much less effect; and it was not Sarah who died, but the mistress; whilst the sad hero shed copious tears, and no doubt in a day or two, like the "Great Lover," would have tea with another fair charmer. All honour to Andrée Pascal, who made such an impression in London, when she played at the Prince's, with André Brulé! In lesser hands the death scene would have become ridiculous; she saved it, rendered it almost convincing, by her sincerity. As I said some months ago, earmark the name of Andrée Pascal; she will go far.

And so to Sarah Bernhardt. If what I wrote some months ago in dirgy lines about her sad decline be remembered—and I still wish and pray that she would cast the male part in "Daniel" aside—I shall not be accused of contradicting myself when I say here that she was magnificent. Evidently Sarah, a superwoman, defies and battles with age. And in the struggle, now age is the winner, now Sarah. This was the case in London. It



A GREAT SUCCESS BOTH AS ACTRESS AND PART-AUTHOR: MISS GILDA VARESI AS LISA, WITH MR. DENNIS EADIE AS GERALD, IN "ENTER MADAME," AT THE ROYALTY. Miss Gilda Varesi not only collaborated with Miss Dolly Byrne in writing "Enter Madame," the delightful comedy at the Royalty, but she has made a big success in the leading part, that of the capricious prima donna, Mme. Lisa Della Robbia, whose quarrels with her husband (Gerald Fitzgerald) and reconciliation on the eve of divorce give her ample opportunities. She played the Italian maid in "Romance."—[Photograph by Stage Photo, Co.]



FROM "THE BEGGAR'S OPERA" TO THE MUNICH OPERA HOUSE: MISS KATHERINE ARKANDY

Miss Katherine Arkandy, who made such a hit as Polly Peachum, at the Lyric, Hammersmith, is singing the part of the Queen of the Night in "The Magic Flute" at the Munich State Opera House.

Photograph by Sydney J. Loeb.

all their pains and sacrifice, found closed doors and the swindlers gone. The case is all the more remarkable, since the woman Quigly had to answer a similar charge before; it is all the more lamentable since tales were told in the witness-box of savings gone and homes broken up in order to pay the birds of prey.

It is well that in a paper so widely read by old and young this case should be pilloried as a warning. The Cinema and the Stage are more than ever playing the parts of the candle and the moth; and, in spite of registration of agents, in spite of intermittent cautions by the police, there is still in London an army of unscrupulous scoundrels who thrive on the credulity, vanity, and misguided ambitions of young women in particular who have been made purblind by the success of the Pickfords, the Gishes, the Fredericks, and who harbour the idle belief that to get in is to get on. The poet said that against the stupidity of men even the gods fight in vain, but that should not deter those who are jealous of the good name of the stage and all its off-shoots to hoist the danger flag so long as the arm of the law is unable to crush the nefarious proceedings of miscreants who, despoiling the lean resources of foolish young people, live on the fat of the land.

Hunting in the "Provinces."

By "ANISEED."

LET us begin by saying "there are Provinces and Provinces," and, save for the name, there are many packs (some of them situated in close proximity to the Shires) which have not only as good sport, but as good country to hunt over. On the other hand, there are others, who (all honour to them) manage to hunt, and even show sport, in countries full of woods, wire, hills and bogs, and game preserving. Probably short of foxes, sure to be of funds, they nevertheless struggle along, and show sport to countless sportsmen whose business or empty pockets compel them to hunt near home. To ride a hunt in some of the provinces is an experience very different from, if less pleasurable than, doing so in the Shires. Personally, I am of opinion that it requires as good a horseman, and, if not as fast a horse, a far better schooled one. True, he need not cost three figures, or be quite thoroughbred. But he must have manners of the best, and be a jumper of no mean order. Having in the course of a wandering life visited many hunts, both great and small, I have been immensely struck by the habits acquired in different "countries." A certain Welsh pack, with whom I enjoyed many a good hunt, were remarkable for the fact that they used to jump (down hill) the most appalling drop fences, and if I hadn't seen it constantly done I would swear no horses could drop such depths and keep on their feet. Yet these same sportsmen had a holy terror of timber—hardly ever jumped a stile, never a gate, and invariably, if they chanced on a baulk of timber in a gap, would pull it down! All the same, I have seen one of them jump an iron bedstead placed on a fence to "mend" a gap!

Another pack in the West Country are remarkable for the pace at which they negotiate the steepest of hillsides. Yet in the vale, admittedly a most difficult one to ride, I have seen them turn away from a sheep hurdle. From doing little jumping, they have acquired the habit of never doing any at all. Again, a certain Worcestershire pack were, and I expect still are, remarkable for the way in which they negotiate timber. I once saw three of their following jump in and out of a turnpike road over five-barred gates; and their neighbours (the Cotswold) were also brilliant exponents at timber, especially the ladies. Again, the Staffordshire were, with one exception, the only pack with which I have seen people jump ordinary iron railings. While admitting that they are not usually high, they are, nevertheless, a most fearsome obstacle. In the Midlands I have never seen anyone jump a gate; but, as a rule, Midland gates are far higher than the ordinary variety (which are plenty big enough for most people). The old Berkshire, too, and above all the Berkeley (Lord Fitzhardinge's), are remarkable for their water jumping, the latter Hunt especially taking on most fearsome obstacles called reens, out of which it takes a team of cart-horses to extract you, should you get in! I am afraid to say what is the size of the main reens, but John Mytton's nine yards of water, when riding "Baronet" back from hunting with the Shropshire, doesn't sound so extraordinary when you've seen one of these jumped by some of the hard-riding followers of the Berkeley.

Now let us turn to some of the smaller fry. I know a country, which shall be nameless, of high tableland, mostly grass, where the only fences are barbed wire, many enclosures being of the one-hundred-acre variety, with probably only one gate.



PROVINCIAL THRUSTERS: JUMPING FIVE-BARRED GATES (PLENTY BIG ENOUGH FOR MOST PEOPLE!)

Drawn by Lionel Edwards.

It is the most exasperating country to hunt in. You see hounds stream away in one direction, and the field galloping "hell for leather" the opposite way. With a wonderful local knowledge of both

get away it is to a land of small enclosures, every hedge having a strand of barbed wire through it. Yet there are, even there, three or four bold horsemen who, with a confidence which seems rarely misplaced, get their horses to negotiate these fences, choosing a place where the wire is low down in the fence, or where there is a rail above the wire, or even jumping the gates. These, by the way, are usually tied up with string or wire, and consequently take too long to open; despite this, the Field somehow manages to keep tolerably near to hounds. It requires a very clever, or rather a very well schooled, hunter to negotiate a country of this sort. The ideal animal would be one trained by the Italian Cavalry School, some of whose animals have been taught to jump a single chair (with no wings of any kind) placed in the middle of a field. If you doubt the difficulty of doing this, try your favourite hunter over a single hurdle (without wings) placed in the middle of your paddock. Very, very few will jump it, you will find.

But a country not of the best is far from being the only detriment to provincial hunting. In many small hunts shooting syndicates, and game-keepers who are covertly hostile, give a considerable amount of trouble. And although in a good hunting country "Velveteens" does fairly well take the place of the old professional earth-stopper, yet in a country where shooting is the predominant sport, he is apt to do it in a somewhat perfunctory manner, and add insult to injury by blaming the huntsman for not finding foxes. They say "he draws over his foxes," and, though they doubtless fail to realise who is to blame, that is exactly what he does do! Unless the stopping is of the best, no huntsman can find; and certainly he cannot kill foxes. Often the huntsman will not be of the best, either, and his fault will probably be Anno Domini. But it's a sore subject, so let's leave it at that!

The inhabitants will include the best of sportsmen, and the worst also. Every hunt has a black sheep, but the smaller the hunt the more his misdeeds are felt. I refer to the variety of property-owner whose covers never hold a fox, who allows wire, and yet keeps hunters and hunts elsewhere. Even if he subscribes to the local pack, he cannot merit the name of sportsman. Yet the shooting man, who frankly has no use for fox-hunting, but whose covers are *always* (mark the word) open to hounds, is a real sportsman. On the other hand, the "shooter" who tries to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds—who, in other words, has vixens destroyed and hand-feeds semi-tame cubs—is of no use to anyone (even to himself, as it invariably leaks out). Then there is sure to be the man "who will be pleased to see hounds after Christmas"; the less we say about him the better!

Now let us consider the brighter side of hunting in the Provinces. First of all, one hunts from home, among friends and at one's own convenience. Instead of a furnished hunting-box at an exorbitant rent, and a big subscription, one has home comforts, and a subscription such as one can afford.

(Continued opposite)



"YOU SEE HOUNDS STREAM AWAY IN ONE DIRECTION, AND THE FIELD GALLOPING 'HELL FOR LEATHER' THE OPPOSITE WAY": A TRICKY PLACE IN A COUNTRY FULL OF WIRE.

Drawn by Lionel Edwards.

the country and its foxes, and riding almost entirely thoroughbred horses, they very rarely get left. But to me it's a deal more like flat-racing than riding to hounds! I know yet another country, possibly more difficult still, a country of vast clay woodlands, which foxes cling to with a desperate, if misplaced, energy. When they do

A DECIDED CONTRAST TO THE "SHIRES": HUNTING IN THE "PROVINCES."

DRAWN BY LIONEL EDWARDS.



A CLIMB IN THE "PROVINCES"—AN EXPERIENCE VERY DIFFERENT FROM HUNTING IN THE "SHIRES."

(Continued from opposite page.)

Also it should not be forgotten that hunting away from home may mean stopping at the Sign of the Hand in Pocket. Or one can hunt by train, a most uncomfortable proceeding in my opinion, and one which I personally have found most productive of chills to one's horses. Or one can live at home and keep one's horses in a good country: if one has (a) a really trustworthy groom and (b) plenty of cash. But, failing the latter, give me the provinces. You require only a moderate stud. You can choose your meets, and you are more or less indifferent

to the vagaries of the weather. Above all, the "field" will be composed of your personal friends, amongst whom (if you are the right sort) should be reckoned the farmers over whose land you ride, and the labourers you pass in the road. If you "go the living best"—well, you're a brave man; it takes a bit of doing in a bad country! On the other hand, if you are "too old at forty" you will meet plenty in like case; your absence from the first flight will be no more conspicuous than in the Shires.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

CHANGES LIKE "PUTTING A JUDGE'S WIG ON AN INFANT":

DRAWINGS BY JOHN DOWNMAN, A.R.A. (1750-1824.)



WITH HAIR EN NEGLIGÉ, HOOD THROWN BACK, AND FICHU COVERING SHOULDERS: "MRS. SWINFEN," 1794: AN ORIGINAL STUDY FOR A PORTRAIT.



WITH KERCHIEF AND AIGRETTE ON HAIR, AND BODICE TRIMMED WITH RUCHE: "LADY BEAUCHAMP," 1781, WIFE OF FRANCIS VISCOUNT BEAUCHAMP.



AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY SOCIETY AMATEUR ACTRESS AND SCULPTOR: "THE HON. MRS. DAMER," 1797: STUDY FOR THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.



IN PLAIN COAT AND STOCK; HAIR IN QUEUE: "GEORGE HENRY FITZROY, EARL OF EUSTON," 1779, AFTERWARDS DUKE OF GRAFTON.

These interesting eighteenth-century portraits occur in two volumes of original drawings by John Downman, A.R.A. (1750-1824), with notes in the artist's handwriting—the property of the late Sir Edward F. Coates, Bt., M.P.—recently sold at Sotheby's, and bought by Messrs. Colnaghi and Co. for £1350 and £1750 respectively. The first volume contained 25 portraits, and the second, 30. They belong to a set of eight volumes that formed the first series (to quote the title-page) of "Original Portraits of Distinguished Persons, Painted and Drawn in the last Half Century to 1824, by John Downman, with Notes, Dates, Costume, Many highly finished and correct Studies, others slight in first Sitzings." John Downman was as much interested in the costumes as in the features of his sitters. In a preface to the first book of drawings he says: "In these Volumes are a great part

18TH CENTURY FASHIONS IN THE DOWNMAN DRAWINGS.

BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE.



WITH BLACK PLUME ON HAIR, BLACK RIBBON ROUND THROAT, AND LOW-NECKED DRESS: "MISS SMITH," 1780, DAUGHTER OF CAPT. SMITH, R.N.



"THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE," 1784 (FORMERLY LADY GEORGINA SPENCER, ELDEST DAUGHTER OF EARL SPENCER): AN ORIGINAL STUDY FOR A GROUP.



"LITTLE COMEDY," A FRIEND OF GOLDSMITH: MISS HORNECK, "THE LADY OF HENRY BUNBURY, ESQ.," 1779, IN SUFFOLK MILITIA UNIFORM.



WITH POWDERED HAIR EN NEGLIGÉ, HIGH-CROWNED HAT AND FEATHER, AND DOUBLE-BREADED COAT: "THE COUNTESS OF TYRCONNEL," 1792.

of my pleasant Employment of many Years; and in this assemblage of Portraits, you will see how much different Fashions change the appearance of Persons almost as much as putting a Judge's wig on an Infant. . . . I perfectly accord with Mr. Horace Walpole that Costume in Portraits should always be preserved for Truth and obvious reasons. . . . In this Country the Fluctuation of Fashion is greater than in any other, and therefore is as often monstrous as graceful. . . . I have divided my number of Portraits into different series. The first series contains Heads all on the same scale in so many volumes; the next series Heads on a larger scale, and so of others; which avoids the Awkwardness of seeing together the Head of a small Person, larger than that of a large Person, and the reverse." The notes in the artist's own hand, biographical and otherwise, are written beneath all the portraits.

THE WORLD OF WOMEN.

ONLY echoes sound of the doings of our great day last week when we married our only young Princess to a very gallant soldier, a man of rare old lineage, and of great wealth. They are all pleasant echoes. One remembers the great grace and dignity of Queen Alexandra; another, how nervously the bridegroom looked at his wrist watch and then to the West Door until members of the Royal Family came to keep him company in his wait for his bride; a third sees still, in her mind's eye, the lesser Stars of Africa throwing out their coloured flames as they fell over the dark-blue ribbon of the Garter across the Queen's bodice. From my seat in the Abbey I could see splendidly the actual ceremony and some of the guests. It was wonderfully imposing when the superbly coped Prelates passed the two Queens and bowed in their direction, their Majesties returning the salutation. The procession of the clergy reminded one of word pictures of the fine mediæval ceremonies in great churches at home and abroad.

Queen Alexandra made a great impression on my mind. Such a graceful, gracious figure, and



THE CHARM OF BROCADED WASH RIBBON
AS A TRIMMING.

Children's frocks do not require any elaborate trimmings. All they need is a little touch of something to brighten them, and this is admirably supplied by Cash's brocaded wash ribbons.

beautiful withal. A big diamond ornament sparkled at the side of her purple velvet beaded hat, and the blue ribbon of the Garter, its star, and badge, were worn with badges of other Orders, including that of the Danish Royal Family. Her Majesty did not wear the Garter itself on the sleeve of her dress, as the Queen did. The King gave Queen Alexandra his hand as their three Majesties passed across the chancel to the signing of the register, and the Queen walked at his Majesty's right. Always it seemed to me that Queen Alexandra was thinking of others, and very affectionately she clasped Prince Henry's hand as she passed with him down the Abbey. He was wearing a uniform of which she has tender recollections—that of the 10th Royal Hussars, in which her own elder son was an officer and in which regiment he took great pride. The Duke of York looked very smart in Air Force uniform, and Prince George in his naval dark-blue and gold. I thought that the King looked sad, and felt that it was no wonder. Princess Mary has been a very sunny companion to his Majesty, and one greatly loved. The Queen looked pale, but was very cheery when first arriving in the chancel; and later, at the party at the Palace, her Majesty

was, I have been told, very gay. Partly, no doubt, trying to keep the Princess-bride from feeling the leaving her beloved parents and her happy home. Her Royal Highness was in so far an unfashionable bride that she did not do so dry-eyed, albeit happy smiles immediately succeeded the tears. My echoes are over. Princess Mary has started her married life, as the King said in his message, very auspiciously. May it be a really happy one!—I think that it will.

The question of dress becomes a burning one as the light and sunshine find out the dingy parts of our apparel, and the hard times of heavy taxation discover to us the other kind of lightness in our purses. It is, therefore, with gratitude that we turn to a firm of such world-wide and first-rate repute as Liberty's, of Regent Street, and find it providing practical and very pretty dresses for 47s. 6d. each, made in their own work-rooms. These gowns are miracles of good value and of good taste. They are made of Yoru crape, a delightful fabric in several beautiful shades of blue, green, red, violet, brown, and black powdered with white. Not content with variety in material, the dresses are provided in three styles. What can we want more? One woman of my acquaintance is having three of these dresses, each in a differing style and colour, and looks upon them as the backbone of her spring and summer outfit. A very practical and personable kind of backbone too!

From a fashion point of view I learnt a few things at the Royal Wedding. One is that long draped cloaks and shorter draped capes are not only a last word, but a loud word. We have had capes and cloaks of sorts before; these alter the form feminine definitely and are—tell it not in Gath!—very much more important than the dresses. The latter, of course, reveal their points indoors. The long draped cloaks are in reality beautiful garments. Lady Derby had one of very soft rich satin, in shot shades like an opal, and a collar of fur. It was rather straight of line and gave an added appearance of height to the figure. Lady Carisbrooke wore one of antelope-coloured chiffon velvet, draped very cleverly from one shoulder, the folds lost far below the waist. It was embroidered in brown and gold and steel, and had a fur collar. Lady Ancaster's chinchilla wrap was a beauty, and was slightly draped, and lined with a new and lovely shade of orchid mauve, like her dress. Katharine Duchess of Westminster wore a supple satin draped cape; every second woman guest had a cape or cloak to match her dress, loose, elegant, graceful of line, and promising a very happy change of what is called silhouette this coming season.

Children's dress has undergone a great alteration for the better in the past few years. It was always dainty, now it is practical, light, hygienic, and is made of interest to the little wearers themselves. In Cash's brocaded wash ribbon there are trimmings for little people's clothes that will delight them, designs of blue ducks on a white ground; of red children playing on a cream-coloured one; and on a similar ground blue camels and their leaders, and palm trees. We all know the value and prettiness of these brocaded washing ribbons for our own "undies," and how fast they are, whether the colour be blue, pink, heliotrope, or white.

The narrow widths run through laces and open-work, and the wider ones make neat little bows which help to give us that conceit of ourselves which every self-respecting woman likes to feel. Cash's productions are sold at all good stores and drapers, but be sure of having Cash's, which afford the best wear and are by far the nicest.

Mr. Lloyd George looked very cheery as he walked through the North Transept of the Abbey at the wedding last week, following his wife and daughter. He wore the State uniform of a Privy Councillor, its dark-blue, long-tailed coat very effectively embroidered in gold, and gold bands down the dark blue trousers. Mr. Asquith's fine head seemed sunken between the epaulettes of his uniform of an Elder Brother of Trinity House. Sir Eric Geddes' red riband of the Bath looked as new as his official uniform, but he seemed to breathe out energy and "go" as he strode along, his ruddy and fine face smiling as one who knows good work and does it. The Duke of Montrose, who sat beside his sweet-faced Duchess, wore the green riband of the Thistle across his red tunic; and the Duke of Rutland's tall figure was conspicuous in scarlet and gold, with the Garter riband across the tunic. Isn't it rather like a woman in the World of Women to write so much about men! They

were the fine and brilliant personages of the occasion; their ladies wisely harmonised with them in pale shades, and never sought to rival them—a wise policy, sometimes, in more things than clothes, as even the pioneers of our so-called emancipation are finding.

A. E. L.



A DISTINCTIVE SPORTS SUIT.

Mauve tweed of a particularly becoming shade is used, and the further attraction of this sports suit is its smart cut. It comes from Vladimir, 43-44, New Bond Street.



TWO FROCKS OF YORU CRAPE.

Materials which both look and wear well have long been the specialty of Messrs. Liberty, and above are two examples of dresses made of their Yoru crape, and trimmed with hand-printed Tyrian silk, which are extremely moderate in price.

A SAPPHIRE GALAXY: ROYAL AND OTHER GIFTS TO PRINCESS MARY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N. AND ALFRED.



ONE OF THE BRIDEGROOM'S GIFTS TO THE BRIDE: A CORSAGE OF SAPPHIRES WITH DIAMOND AND SAPPHIRE FRINGE.



ONE OF THE QUEEN'S WEDDING GIFTS TO HER DAUGHTER, PRINCESS MARY: A BEAUTIFUL NECKLACE.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S GIFT TO PRINCESS MARY: AN UNUSUAL SIX-ROW NECKLACE OF MANY DIFFERENT GEMS, CHIEFLY PEARLS AND EMERALDS.



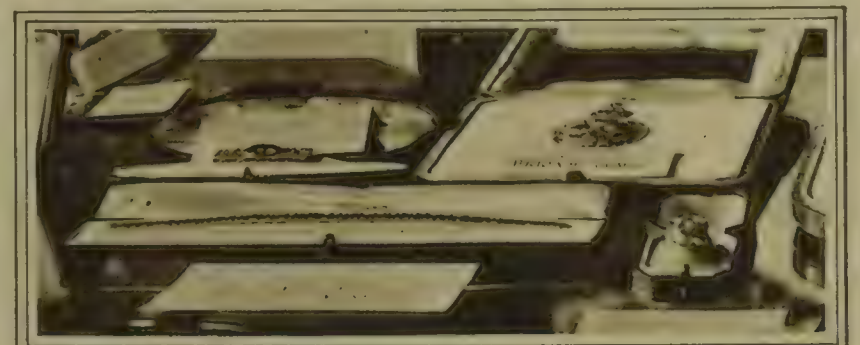
ROYAL GIFTS: (L. TO R.) WEDDING PRESENTS FROM THE QUEEN OF SPAIN; THE QUEEN; AND "AUNTS LOUISE, TORIA, AND MAUD."



THE CORSAGE FROM VISCOUNT LASCELLES.



A TRULY REGAL GIFT: THE KING'S PRESENT TO HIS DAUGHTER—A TIARA, BRACELET, AND NECKLACE OF SAPPHIRES AND DIAMONDS.



A SAPPHIRE-AND-DIAMOND BRACELET FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND A RING FROM THE DUKE OF YORK, PRINCE HENRY, AND PRINCE GEORGE.

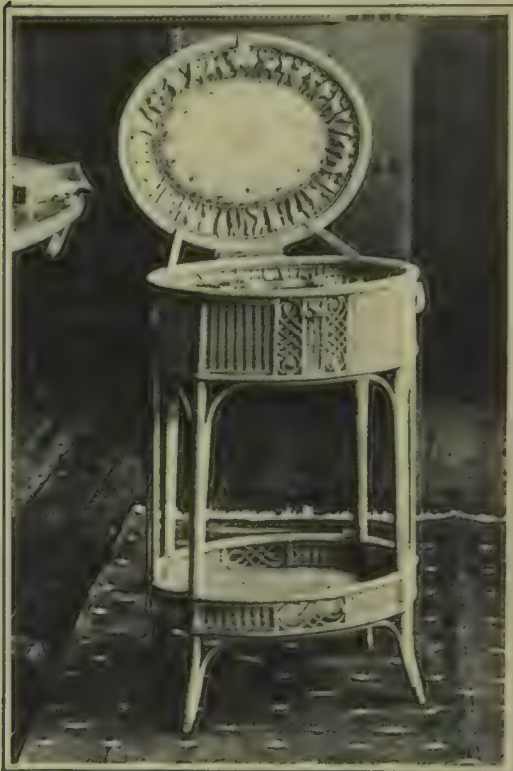
In our Royal Wedding Number last week we mentioned that we had been unable then to illustrate the wedding gifts which Princess Mary received from members of the Royal Family. Photographs of these have since been obtained and are reproduced above. The gifts of jewellery and other personal articles were placed on view in the picture gallery at Buckingham Palace. Most of the royal gifts of jewellery, as well as one from Viscount Lascelles, contained sapphires, which are Princess Mary's favourite stones. In the second photograph from the top on the right the three gifts shown are those of the Queen of Spain (a sapphire-

and-diamond ring), the Queen (a splendid single sapphire bordered with diamonds), and a diamond bar-brooch from "Aunts Louise, Toria, and Maud" (the Princess Royal, Princess Victoria, and the Queen of Norway). In the next illustration, below the bridegroom's gift are seen on the third shelf presents from Lord and Lady Mount Stephen (left) and Lord and Lady Inchcape (centre and right). On the next shelf are gifts (l. to r.) from the Hon. Mrs. Greville; the King's Royal Rifle Corps; and Lord and Lady Reading. In the lowest photograph on the right is that of the Brigade of Guards (at back).

TRANSMISSION OF LIFE GERMS THROUGH SPACE

(See illustration on a previous page).

THE origin of life on the earth is a problem which has engaged the minds of the greatest biological thinkers. Since the days of Darwin and Huxley, it cannot be said that we are nearer a demonstrable



A WEDDING GIFT TO PRINCESS MARY FROM THE BASKET-MAKERS COMPANY: A "DRYAD" STAND WORK-BASKET.

The Worshipful Company of Basket-Makers gave this fine example of their craft to Princess Mary as a wedding present. It was made at the Dryad Works. In the lid is a small panel of silver birch inlaid with New Zealand green ear-shell, with the initial "M" in silver. The basket is lined with Princess Mary's favourite colour, blue, and embroidered by one of the Dryad workers, Miss Noehrie, who is an old student of the School of Art.

solution. On the assumption that life is universal, Lord Kelvin favoured the immigration theory, or celestial origin of life, which is rendered more plausible by the researches of Professor Arrhenius. It has been shown that many life organisms could survive the long, cold journey through inter-planetary space.

The behaviour of light pressure on celestial bodies gives emphasis to this life-germ theory. The sun and stars emit light because they eject tiny light corpuscles of matter. When these light particles collide with the shoals of dust particles in space, which are charged with living organisms, the dust particles, along with the germs, are carried along with them, and may settle upon the earth and planets. Take one of these dust particles, termed a sphere, situated in the neighbourhood of the sun, and having a diameter of 0.0015 mm., and a specific gravity that of water. It would neither be drawn into nor repelled by the sun, for in balancing solar gravitation it would find perfect equilibrium. This applies to a sphere reflecting all the light it receives. In the case of a smaller sphere with a diameter of 0.0016 mm., the sun's light-corpuscles, or radiation pressure, will prove more powerful than gravitation, and the sphere will be hurled into space from the sun, and may collide with our earth.

The dust which trickles down to earth comes from both the sun and the stars, and in traversing the solar system is transplanted from one planet to another, carrying with it seeds of animal and plant life as well as spores of bacteria. As shown in the picture on a previous page, by traversing a planet's atmosphere tangentially, the light-rays from a star hit the germ and dust particles and carry them to the earth.

We have seen that the sun's light-pressure acts at a maximum upon particles having a diameter of 0.0016 mm. The possibility of organisms so small may be doubted. Yet some bacteria spores are only 0.0002 mm., and others are still smaller. We might mention the so-called tropical parasitical diseases, foot-and-mouth disease, influenza, rabies, etc.

About twenty days would be required for organisms to reach us from Mars. The germinating properties might easily survive such an interval of time, for many seeds and spores retain their vitality for twenty years. Germs have withstood a laboratory temperature of 195 Centigrade below freezing for six months, and this is nearly as cold as space. Moreover, in space, the supposed destructive sunlight, low temperature, and dryness might tend to preserve rather than destroy life. We can thus imagine how an occasional germ might cross the barriers of space without greatly sacrificing its vitality.

From this cosmic germ theory, it is conceivable that life throughout the universe is closely related, and not vastly different from what it is here. Spectrum analysis shows that the materials of which the earth is composed are common to all stars, due, perhaps, to this distribution of matter through millions of years. There is little likelihood that this theory will be substantiated by actual proof, since the seeds which settle upon the earth are comparatively few, and they probably so

assimilate the single-cell spores that identification is perhaps impossible. SCRIVEN BOLTON, F.R.A.S.

On this page we illustrate a wonderful royal wedding cake made by Messrs. Alfred Hughes and Sons, Ltd., of Birmingham. It is well over six feet high, and the massive silver base measures over three feet across. From this base it rises in three tiers. The lowest one has twelve arches, containing plaques depicting various forms of British sport. Six lions, surrounding a figure of Cupid, support the central tier, which is decorated with imperial emblems representing the British Isles, the Dominions, and India, with portraits of the bride and bridegroom. The upper tier, also supported by lions, bears the Royal Arms and the united arms of Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles. Above is a model of an Indian "Temple of Peace" surmounted by a figure of the Angel of Peace.



A ROYAL WEDDING CAKE.

Symbolism enters largely into the design of a remarkable wedding cake made by Messrs. Alfred Hughes and Sons, of Birmingham, for H.R.H. Princess Mary. This work of the confectioner's art is built in three complete tiers.

PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING



BY APPOINTMENT

Piccalilli



IT was Quallioti, Chef to the Great Napoleon, who first introduced the flavour of Piccalilli into Pickles. When Napoleon was banished to St. Helena, Quallioti joined the House of Crosse & Blackwell. France lost an Emperor, and England gained a Chef.

But during the Siege of Paris in 1870, England was able to pay back her debt, since it is recorded in history that Crosse & Blackwell's goods formed one of

the luxuries of the starving Parisians.

The introduction of Piccalilli is just one example of the way in which Crosse & Blackwell have made the history of English table delicacies. Great Chefs and famous Epicures have carried on that unbroken tradition for quality which makes Crosse & Blackwell's the selection of the careful housewife.



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THE ROYAL FUSILIERS:

A GREAT WAR RECORD.*

IN building up Truth synthetically, as he must, collecting and mixing its component parts until he has created the whole and nothing but the whole, the military historian has to select meticulously and discard with a brave gesture. The simple compounds ready to his hand are often deceptive: the semblance of right is there, but not the substance.

The author of "The Royal Fusiliers in the Great War" had access to all available sources—"battalion diaries, personal diaries of officers, special accounts of particular incidents contributed by soldiers actually engaged in them, a considerable number of letters, and numerous conversations with officers of various battalions. And he read all there is to be read about his subject. Official diaries, in particular, proved very difficult when it came to the blending, but were singularly instructive.

Those of the Regular battalions are almost invariably restrained and bald to an irritating degree. The new battalions, on the contrary, give much information, some of it naive to an almost incredible extent, some of it interesting to the historian, all of it useful in forming a picture of the unit.

And it must be recalled and held in the memory that, as the author puts it: "Only when we reach the battalions does the full incidence rest upon the companies and the individuals who compose them. . . . In the regiment a private or N.C.O. is not XYZ 123456, but 'that bandy-legged little chap who played the fiddle,' a distinct and human personality."

Necessarily, our historian had to content himself in the main with the purely military side of his task, but he avoided a fall between the machine and the man by dealing as correctly and completely as possible with every engagement that seemed to deserve notice, and, at the same time, singling out incidents which appealed to him as exceptionally significant.

The result is good, a tribute as interesting as it was desirable.

And what a story is that of the R.F.'s!

*"The Royal Fusiliers in the Great War." By H. C. O'Neill, O.B.E. (Heinemann; 21s. net.)

Even the figures talk! When the war broke out there were four regular and three special reserve battalions of Royal Fusiliers, plus the first four (City of London) battalions, the London Regiment (T.), who were affiliated. Before the Armistice, there were formed in all fifty-nine battalions and the 10th Cadet Battalion.

For the rest, let the author speak—

It is obvious that already more battalions have been



ABOARD THE SAUCY "ARETHUSA" OF TO-DAY: PHYSICAL DRILL IN A FAMOUS TRAINING-SHIP FOR WHICH AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS IS MADE.

The training-ship "Arethusa" and the Shaftesbury Homes associated with it maintain and educate 1200 boys and girls. Large funds are required to save this excellent work from being curtailed. An appeal has been issued for £25,000, of which so far £6500 has been raised.—[Photograph by Henry G. Copeland.]

enumerated than took part in the first battle of the British Expeditionary Force . . . At the Battle of the Somme there were a greater number of Royal Fusiliers engaged in France than the total allied force at Inkerman. The depot dealt with a body of men (153,000) exceeding the whole of the original Expeditionary Force, and, although not all of them were necessarily drafted to the regiment, the total number of Royal Fusiliers must have exceeded the total number of combatants in any of the great battles of the nineteenth century, with the exception, perhaps, of half-a-dozen.

It is a difficult matter to give the exact number of men who passed through the regiment during the war. Clearly the number was very considerable. Apart from the City of London Regiment, a rough estimate would give about 195,000.

Included in the battalions were the Stockbrokers, with an allied Intelligence Corps; the Empire; four Public Schools; two Sportsmen's; the Frontiersmen; the Bankers; five Jewish; five Labour; and two North Russian Relief Force.

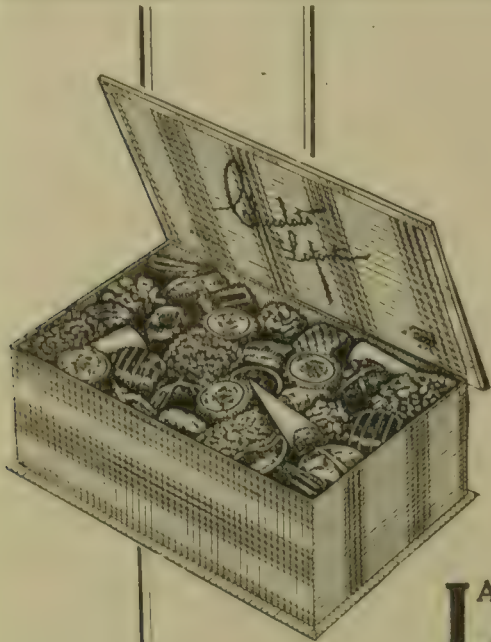
Service was seen overseas in India, Egypt, the Dardanelles, Salonica, East Africa, Italy, Russia, and, of course, especially in France. The honours won were many; amongst them 13 V.C.'s; 7 C.B.'s; 18 C.M.G.'s; 5 C.B.E.'s; 112 D.S.O.'s, plus 14 1st bars and 1 2nd bar; 27 O.B.E.'s; 592 M.C.'s, plus 55 1st bars, 3 2nd bars, and 1 3rd bar; 3 D.F.C.'s; 343 D.C.M.'s and 11 bars; and 1699 Military Medals. The total was 838 decorations and 842 mentions for officers, and 2457 decorations and 460 mentions for other ranks.

All this out of very small beginnings, as it was throughout the Army. Witness the depot difficulties—

For the first year of the war large numbers of recruits for the regiment arrived at the depot, were given a few hours of squad drill, and, if time allowed, a little elementary musketry. They were then sent off in batches as soon as the various battalions could receive them. At times the nucleus of a whole battalion was despatched in one day. At first clothing and necessaries presented considerable difficulties, and in many cases recruits were sent off in their civilian suits. A little later a plain blue serge uniform and a field service cap were issued; and when the cold weather set in civilian coats of various shapes and colours were provided. At this time there was a serious shortage of blankets; but, as the result of appeals, a number of sympathetic civilians brought upwards of 1000 blankets and rugs to the barracks.

From such things emerged a fighting force which will live in history. And, as the war came to its close, they still gave battle with the *flair* of the expert, and prepared for all risks, although, engaged constantly since the opening of the fatal offensive on August 8th, many were worn to the shadow of their former selves, and the wastage in officers had been especially high.

The Royal Fusiliers are fortunate in their chronicler, and he in his task.



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THE PLAYHOUSES.

A PINERO FANTASY. AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

Too much has been made of the resemblance between "The Enchanted Cottage" and some of Sir James Barrie's work, as though he held a patentee's monopoly rights over fantasy in the theatre; too little has been allowed for the imaginative tenderness and the superb stage-craft with which Sir Arthur Pinero has struck out what is for him a new line in drama. There is quite enough of the keen satire on social types which we associate with the Pinero comedies to make this fantasy characteristic of its author; and if his heroine's dream is not unlike that of the Barrie Cinderella, his general handling of the supernatural is sufficiently his own, while its machinery works with admirably swift and clock-like precision. The playwright's unkindlier portraits—of silly parson and the wife whose fertility he advertises; and, again, of the woolly-brained mother who inflicts such torture on the nerve-racked soldier hero—are as sharply drawn and as nearly like caricatures as anything in Pinero's pre-war theatre. But their very exaggerations throw into relief the more beautiful elements of his fable—elements Sir Frederic Cowen's music appropriately illustrates. For there is beauty in the fancy that love works such magic on the war cripple and the plain, thin girl he marries that in each other's eyes they are transformed and want others to note the miracle which has made him straight and handsome and her radiant in loveliness. Nor is the beauty lost in the atmosphere of chilling scepticism with which they undergo scrutiny, or in the dialogue in which they comfort each other's disillusionment. Mr. Owen Nares, too long condemned to be the matinee girl's idol, shows grasp of character and refreshing sincerity in both of the hero's phases. Miss Laura Cowie does wonders in effacing her good looks at command, and is adorably winsome when transfigured as bride. Miss Winifred Emery, as the hero's discursive mother, provides a glorious bravura display of comedy. Miss Jean Cadell, with her eerie touch, helps the poetic side of the story. And—not to mention neat thumbnail sketches provided by Mr. Norman Forbes, Mr. O. B. Clarence, and Miss May Whitty—Mr. Nicholas Hannen wins sympathy at his every appearance for his study of a cheerful blinded officer. There is, indeed, no finer ensemble of acting than that

at the Duke of York's to be found now on the London stage.

"THE PIGEON," AT THE COURT.

That whimsical but rather teasing play of Mr. Galsworthy's, "The Pigeon," provides a change with a vengeance in succession to his "Justice," and, like



THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO.'S WAR MEMORIAL TO 786 MEMBERS OF ITS STAFF: THE "SILENCE" AFTER THE UNVEILING CEREMONY.

The Prudential war memorial to 786 members of the staff who fell in the war was unveiled on March 2 by the Chairman, Sir Thomas Dewey, who is seen bare-headed on the dais to the left in the photograph. The minute's "silence" after the ceremony was observed by the Company's representatives throughout the country. No fewer than 8375 Prudential men served with the colours. The memorial, designed by Mr. F. V. Blundstone, stands at the entrance to the courtyard, and is visible from Holborn.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]

all his work for the stage, sets its hearers thinking furiously; but the real objective of the playwright's irony is no more clear, now that the piece is revived

at the Court, than it was ten years ago. Is it a sermon on the folly of indiscriminate charity, or an indictment of the society which makes outlaws of men with wandering instincts and poetic minds? There is no saying. All that can be said is that the pigeon is made as blameworthy as the hawks who pluck him, and that it is to one of the hawks that is given the most eloquent rhetoric and the richest demands on pity. The play states a problem only to leave it, and to leave the audience desperately depressed. Is that the author's set intention, and, if it is, has he justification? Playgoers may be left to decide the point for themselves. In settling it they can promise themselves more than one histrionic treat. Mr. Ernest Thesiger's impersonation—it is that—of the haggard, helpless, passionate vagabond dreamer is artistry at its best, as near a stroke of genius as our stage can offer, and it is backed up by clever work from Mr. Hendrie, as bibulous cabman; Miss Muriel Pratt, as flower-seller; Miss Ursula Millard, as serious-minded "flapper"; and Mr. Leon M. Lion, as the pigeon. The cast could not very well be bettered.

"DAVID GARRICK," SET TO MUSIC. AT THE QUEEN'S.

It is its decoration—the scenic and costume designs, owing not a little evidently to the influence of the late Mr. C. Lovat Fraser—which is the most pleasing feature of the new comedy-opera, "David Garrick." The dresses and the setting are a joy to contemplate, and Mr. Nigel Playfair has done his work as producer with obvious and infecting enthusiasm. Next in order of merit comes Mr. Reginald Somerville's score, which halts between the methods of the lyric and the grand-opera stage, and would have been all the better for cutting out all connections with the latter. Still, there is enough tune-fulness in solos, duets, and trios to set an audience trying to remember the airs, and when Mr. Somerville gets hold of a waltz melody he makes it highly effective. The libretto is well enough; but a story with which we associate some of Charles Wyndham's most accomplished acting puts something of a tax on an operatic tenor. Mr. Leonard Ceiley sings very pleasantly and does not let the part down in its more dramatic passages; Miss Madeleine Collins has some pretty music to render as Ada Ingot; and Mr. Herbert Cameron does yeoman service as the heroine's father. Mr. Miles Malleon, that actor born to play Shakespearean clowns, is rather wasted on the rôle of Squire Chivy.

Members of the Oxford University Expedition in Spitzbergen.



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Mr. F. G. Binney, of the Oxford University Expedition to Spitzbergen, writing to the "Times," says:—

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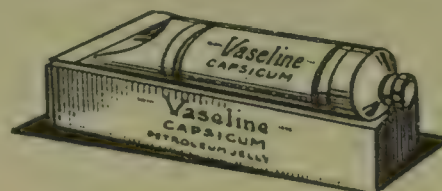
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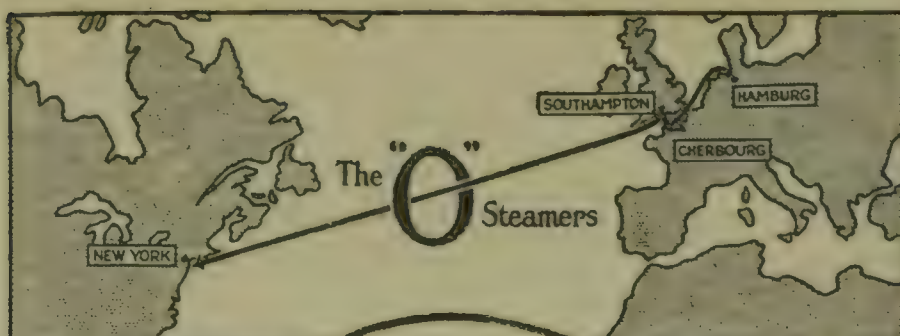
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Left-Hand Drive. The Advisory Committee on Motor Transport appointed by the Ministry will shortly report on the question of motor vehicles with left-hand drive. It is understood that the Committee will not recom-

legislation. But we are faced with the certainty that road traffic will increase materially, and I am confident that the increase in the numbers of left-hand-driven cars will be proportionately greater than in the case of others. The reason for this is simple. The only left-hand-driven car which bulks at all largely on the roads is the Ford, and we know how largely it is increasing in number. So long as the law remains as it is, the Ford people will decline to alter their design to meet British conditions. Change it, and they must carry out the alteration or lose their market. Such a change would entail very little hardship, and would undoubtedly make the roads generally safer for traffic. For my own part, I do not see why we should have to leave things as they are simply to suit the convenience of a single American manufacturer, for that is all it amounts to in the end.

A Taxation Point.

In the House of Commons recently Sir W. Joynson-Hicks asked what was the position of a motor-car owner who paid his tax for a full year and was then

compelled to lay up his car for eleven months out of the twelve. Could he, Sir William asked, claim a refund of the duty paid? Mr. Neal replied that it was not practicable to make a refund in such cases. The owner, if he wished, could take out quarterly licenses and so minimise his risk. It should be pointed out, in the first place, that the Government imposes a totally immoral and unjustifiable surcharge of no less than twenty per cent. over the annual tax charge in respect of quarterly licenses. Apart from this, there is the trouble entailed by taking out four licenses instead of one; and the average car-owner, knowing

that the tax has to be paid, makes one job of it and gets the business over. But the main point in connection with Mr. Neal's answer seems to have been missed. We have been told over and over again that the Government acknowledges that the motor tax should be a levy on use and not on possession. If a car is laid up for eleven months out of a year and is taxed for the full period, then obviously it is possession alone that has been taxed, since the vehicle to which the tax relates has not been used at all. I agree that it would be hopeless so to adjust the administration of the tax that, supposing one's car to be laid up for a full month, a proportionate rebate could be claimed. There is reason in all things—except the attitude of a Government Department—but I submit that it is anomalous and unjust that there should be no claim for relief under the circumstances set forth in Sir W. Joynson-Hicks's question. I trust the matter will not be allowed to rest where it is.

London-Edinburgh Entrants and the Scottish Trial.

The annual London-Edinburgh run organised by the Motor Cycling Club will no doubt attract a large entry from light-car owners, as on previous occasions, and among these are likely to be a number who are also desirous of entering the Scottish Light Car Trial. The London-Edinburgh event only terminates on the evening of Saturday, June 3, however, and cars entered for the Scottish Trial have, by the rules, to be submitted for

Continued overleaf



INCREASINGLY POPULAR, ESPECIALLY IN SURREY: SEVEN NEW 11-H.P. STANDARD CARS.

These cars were collected recently from the Standard Motor Company's works by the Lankester Engineering Company (the proprietor of which is Mr. Kenneth Lankester), distributors of these cars in the County of Surrey for the last ten years. The demand for Standards in that county is very brisk and growing.

mend prohibition of the use of such vehicles, but will advise regulations for the prevention of accidents, and, among other recommendations, will suggest that the steering-wheel be so positioned that the driver shall be able to make hand signals to following traffic; or, where that is not possible, that some mechanical means of signalling shall be provided which shall be easily operated by the driver. On the whole, I am inclined to think it would have been better if the Committee had gone the whole way and recommended the prohibition of the left-hand drive. I am fully aware that this is an arguable matter; but the way it appeals to me is that cars with left-hand drive are certainly more of a danger in traffic than those of more conventional design, for reasons that are perfectly apparent to every experienced user of the roads. If we could look forward to a period of what I will call stabilisation of traffic conditions—that is to say, that there should be no increase of road traffic during a considerable defined time—there would be no need for



CLIMBING THE STEPS OF CLOVELLY HIGH STREET: A 17-24-H.P. DODGE BROTHERS CAR, WITH FOURTEEN "UP."

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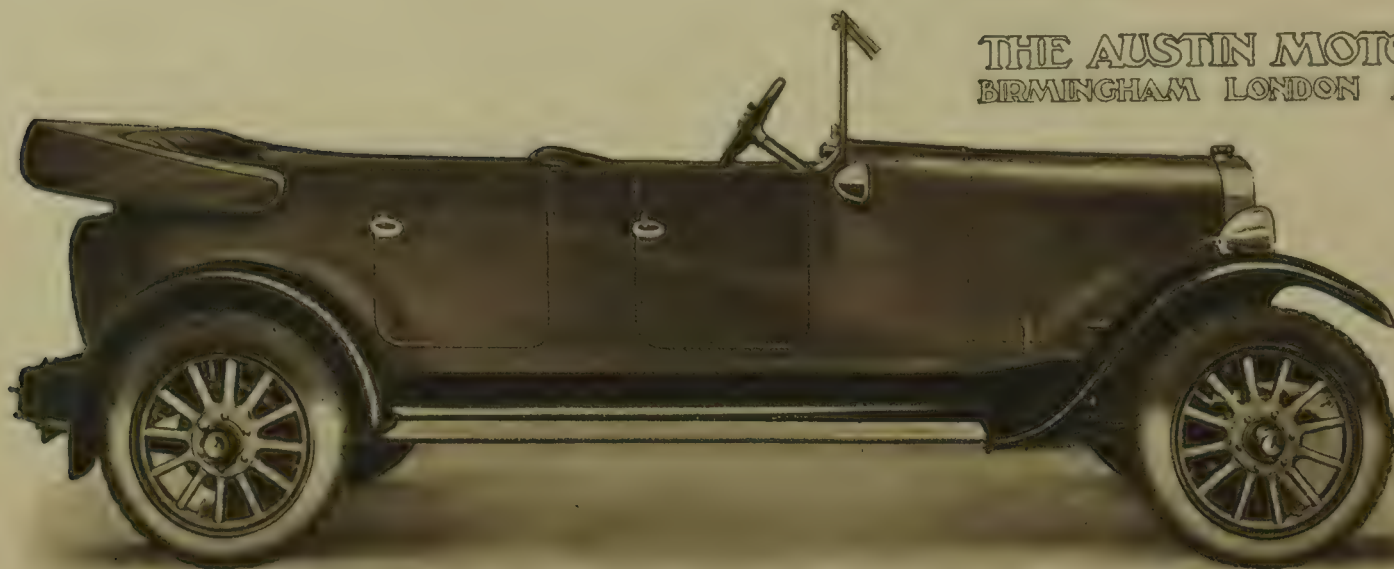
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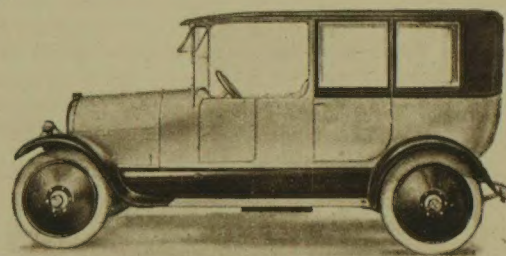
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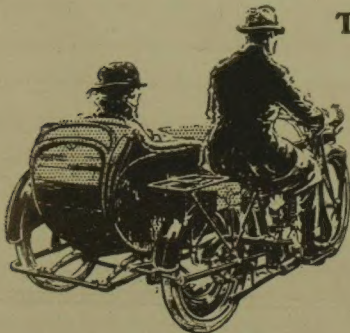
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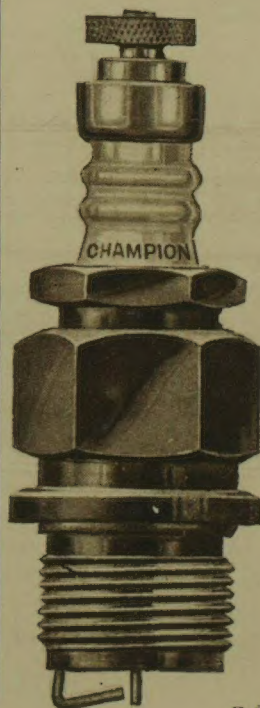
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E-11

(Continued.)

inspection not later than 9 a.m. on Saturday morning. As the rules stand, therefore, competitors are not able to enter for the double event; but, if sufficient competitors express their desire to enter both events, the R.S.A.C. Trials Committee would probably be able to make special arrangements to have such cars examined on the morning of Sunday, June 4.

The Royal Scottish Automobile Club would be glad, therefore, if entrants for their trial desiring to take part in the London-Edinburgh also would notify them of the fact when making their entries, which should be sent in at the very earliest moment possible, so that a prompt decision can be made. All details, copies of rules, entry forms, etc., can be obtained from Mr. R. J. Smith, Royal Scottish Automobile Club, 103, West George Street, Glasgow. The entry list closes, by the way, on April 5.

Lower Ferry Charges for Motorists.

The Automobile Association is informed that, as a result of negotiations between the Association and the Midland Railway, on and from March 1 the charges for conveyance of motor-cars and motor-lorries up to two tons in weight by the Company's ferry between Tilbury and Gravesend are reduced as follows, namely—Single, from 8s. to 6s.; return, from 10s. to 7s. 6d.; and that the charges for motor-lorries and charabancs over two tons but not exceeding four tons in weight, are reduced: Single, from 8s. to 7s.; return, from 16s. to 14s.

Passengers or loads conveyed by the vehicles will, as hitherto, continue to be subject to the ordinary ferry charges. W. W.

This week's *Eve, the Lady's Pictorial*, has collected a large snapshot gallery of interesting people on the Riviera. Domergue, Soulie, Woodruff, and Marla Tyrell illustrate the spring fashions; and other topics discussed pictorially and otherwise are the simple life, golf, lawn-tennis, and the social side of London and Paris.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 15, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.

REDAKJA D PRZEPISÓR (Warsaw).—We have received your papers, and heartily congratulate you on the appearance of your column. We trust it will prove very successful.

G STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON (Seaford).—Your pretty position is very acceptable.

F. HUGHES.—We cannot reply by post, but any bookseller will obtain a copy of the work you mention.

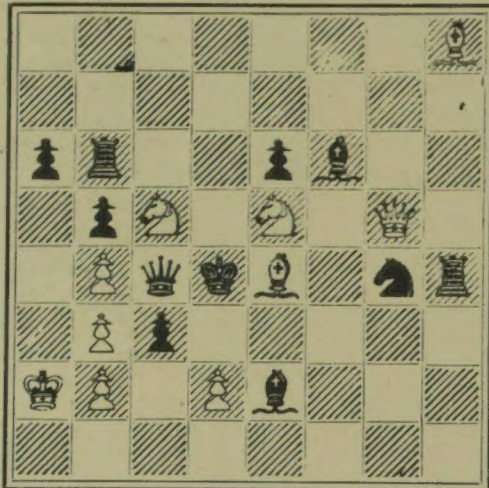
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3875.—By J. PAUL TAYLOR.

WHITE
1. R to B 3rd
2. Mates accordingly.

BLACK
Any move

PROBLEM No. 3877.—By E. G. B. BARLOW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3873 received from Henry A. Seller (Denver, U.S.A.); of No. 3874 from J. B. Camara (Madeira); of No. 3875 from James M. K. Lupton (Richmond).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3876 received from C. F. Way (Emsworth), J. C. Stackhouse (Torquay), James Newton (Manchester), E. G. B. Barlow (Bournemouth), A. W. Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), H. W. Satow (Bangor), Ch. Le Harivel (Edinburgh), L. W. Casferata (Newark-on-Trent), H. Grasett Baldwin (Farnham), Florence L. Kersey, F. O. McKears (Handsworth), E. J. Gibbs (East Ham), A. F. Brand (Stratford), C. H. Watson (Masham), G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), and C. S. Kershaw (Burton).

CHESS IN ENGLAND.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club between Messrs. P. W. SERGEANT and F. L. ALEXANDER. (Queen's Gambit Declined.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	15. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	16. B to Q Kt 5th	K R to Q sq
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	17. Kt to B 6th	B takes Kt
4. B to Kt 5th	B to K 2nd	18. B takes B	Q R to B sq
5. P to K 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	19. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R
6. Kt to B 3rd	Castles		
7. Q to B 2nd	P to Q Kt 3rd		
8. P takes P	P takes P		
9. B to Q 3rd	B to Kt 2nd		
10. Castles	Kt to K 5th		
11. B to K B 4th	Q Kt to B 3rd		

Black has obtained a fairly equal position for the mid-game, and as long as he can maintain the P at K 5th, is free from danger. In the defence of this Pawn, however, his chief difficulties will be found.

Probably Black did not take into sufficient account the effect of this move, which gave a very unexpected ending to an otherwise well-fought game.

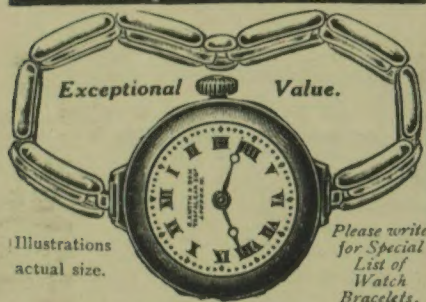
12. Kt to K 5th	P to B 4th	21. Q takes Q	Q takes R (ch)
13. P takes P	B takes P	22. Q takes R	R to B 8th
14. Q R to Q sq	Q to K 2nd	23. Q takes B	B takes Q
		24. B takes B	Resigns.

In these hard times even the best-dressed man about town is not ashamed to acknowledge that he does his shopping with an eye both to quality and price. The two are so closely related as to be inseparable. Unless quality is present, the article is not worth having, however cheap. For these reasons the well-dressed man finds himself attracted by Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver's sale. A linen-faced collar of R. and C. quality, cut by experts, and finished in their best style, for 1s. 3d., brings us back to pre-war times. The opportunity is too good to be missed.

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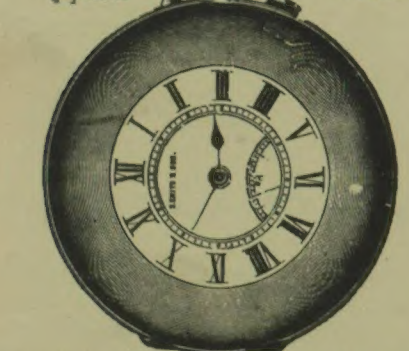
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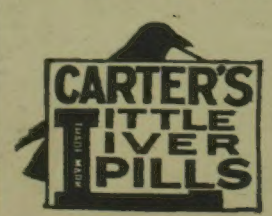
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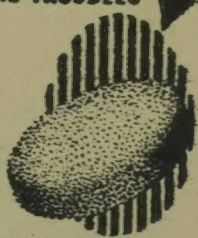
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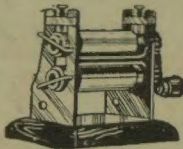
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NOVIO

A SPRING 'TONIC' FOR YOUR HAIR.

How to Possess the Most Beautiful Hair in the World.

HUGE GIFT OF 'HARLENE HAIR-DRILL' OUTFITS FREE.

THE healthiest and most beautiful of hair needs a tonic, especially in springtime. The changes that take place at this period affect the blood and tend to intercept the nutrition of the hair.

Keep a strict guard over your hair, for troubles of many kinds are apt to assail it in Spring. Observe if it is becoming brittle, to fall out, or if it is too greasy and the scalp liable to collect scurf, etc. If it is becoming weak, thin, or scanty, or if it is tending towards baldness in places, if it lacks lustre and colour, if it is inclined to be "matty," or lacking in healthy crispness, it needs a tonic, and you will find nothing that will reinvigorate it and rejuvenate it like "Harlene" and a short course of the world-famed "Harlene Hair-Drill." It will give the scalp a thorough "Spring cleaning," and make the hair grow thick, luxuriant, and lustrous.

HAIR WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Men and women who practise "Harlene Hair-Drill" daily may be easily distinguished anywhere by the most beautiful hair in the world. "Harlene" is regularly used by the most fastidious, those who take a keen pride in their personal appearance, and have a practical appreciation of its value. "Harlene Hair-Drill" will give a man or woman hair to be proud of, hair that may almost literally be said to be worth its weight in gold.

TRY "HARLENE" FREE.

Two minutes a day "Harlene Hair-Drill" will quickly restore your hair to its best. If you are troubled with

**Scurf or Dryness,
Over-Greasiness of the Scalp,
Thin or Brittle Hair,
Splitting or Falling Hair,**

you should obtain at once a Free Trial Outfit. All you have to do is to cut out and post the Free "Gift Outfit" Coupon which is published for your convenience.

CONTENTS OF THE FREE "HARLENE-DRILL" PARCEL.

To-day, when all the world is just about to burst into new life, is the very best time to begin the wonderful "Harlene Hair-Drill." "Harlene" is at once a food and a tonic, as

1. Free trial bottle of "Harlene," a wonderful liquid tonic preparation that promotes healthy and beautiful hair growth.
2. A Packet of "Cremex" Shampoo. This is an antiseptic Purifier which thoroughly cleanses the hair and scalp of all scurf, etc., and prepares the Hair for the "Hair-Drill" treatment. You should avoid greasy, hair-matting coconut oils.
3. Free Bottle of "Uzon"—an exquisite Brilliantine, that gives the hair a glorious lustre and radiance and is especially beneficial in cases where the scalp is inclined to be "dry."
4. Free "Hair-Drill" Manual containing full instructions for carrying out the two minutes' a day "Harlene Hair-Drill."

IF YOU VALUE YOUR HAIR WRITE NOW.

If by the expenditure of a little time it is possible to acquire real hair health and beauty, surely it is folly to refuse, or even to hesitate a single moment in taking the first step to secure it.

Whether for the sake of preserving the health and beauty of your hair, or for overcoming any form of hair trouble, you will find the "Harlene Hair-Drill" equally satisfactory and resultful. You are invited to prove this to-day free of charge. Simply spend two minutes or so a day in carrying out the "drill" as instructed, and you will quickly note the improving appearance of your hair. No one can afford to-day to neglect their hair. It may prove a serious bar to one's prospects in life to do so. On the other hand, here is a simple, convenient, and inexpensive way to overcome every form of hair trouble and possess "Harlene-drilled" hair—the most beautiful hair in the world.

After a Free Trial you will be able to obtain further supplies of "Harlene"

at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 9d. per bottle; "Uzon" Brilliantine at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per bottle; "Cremex" Shampoo Powders, 1s. 6d. per box of seven shampoos (single packets 3d. each), and "Astol," at 3s. and 5s. per bottle, from all Chemists and Stores, or will be sent direct on receipt of 6d. extra for postage from Edwards' Harlene, Ltd., 20, 22, 24 and 26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1.



"Harlene Hair-Drill," the true tonic and exercise, acts like the springtime on Nature's foliage, and quickly re-invigorates the latent strength and beauty of the hair. When your hair is attacked by scurf, dryness, and other hair-health ailments, it needs the beneficial treatment of "Harlene Hair-Drill," which ensures new growth and gives a permanent gloss and lustre. Test it free to-day (see coupon below).

well as a dressing for the hair, just the very thing it most needs to make it grow thicker and stronger, and more radiant. The "Harlene Hair-Drill" Trial Outfit, which is offered free to all who will remit the cost of postage and packing, viz., fourpence in stamps, contains the following essential requisites for carrying out the "Drill" to the best advantage:—

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE GREY-HAIRED.

If your hair is Grey, Faded, or quickly losing its Colour, you should try at once the wonderful new liquid compound "Astol," a remarkable discovery which gives back to grey hair new life and colour in a quick and natural manner. You can try "Astol" free of charge by enclosing an extra 2d. stamp for the postage and packing of the "Harlene Hair-Drill" parcel—i.e., 6d. stamps in all—when, in addition to the splendid 4-Fold Gift described in this announcement, a trial bottle of "Astol" will also be included absolutely free of charge.

THE COMPLETE OUTFIT FREE



'HARLENE' FREE GIFT COUPON

Detach and post to EDWARDS' HARLENE, LIMITED
20, 22, 24 & 26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C. 1

Dear Sirs,—Please send me your free "Harlene" Four-Fold Hair-Growing Outfit as announced. I enclose 4d. in stamps for postage and packing to my address.

(Illustrated London News, 11/3/22)

NOTE TO READER.

Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin this Coupon to it, and post as directed above. (Mark envelope "Sample Dept.")

N.B.—If your hair is GREY enclose extra 2d. stamp—6d. in all—and a FREE bottle of "Astol" for Grey Hair will also be sent you.